Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866. NUMBER 161.

FROM EUROPE.

Last Evening's Despatches by Atlantic Cable.

The London Times on the Condemned Fenians.

Recommends that they be Leniently Dealt With.

The Candians Experience Another Serious Defeat.

Holland to Join the North German Confederation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumor that Revenue Commissioner Barrett will Soon be Removed.

FROM CANADA.

Acquittal of Wm. Duggan, the Fenian Prisoner.

MEXICO.

Object of General Sherman's Mission.

Terms of the Contemplated Settlement With Napoleon.

THE GREAT FAMINE IN INDIA.

Sad Accounts of Destitution Among the Inhabitants.

The Natives Perish by Hundreds of Thousands.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM FENIAN HEADQUARTERS.

The Richmond Whig on the Late Elections.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable—The London Times on the Condemned Fenian Prisoners in Canada—It Recommends that They be Leniently Dealt With—The Japanese War Ended—Report of the Death of the Tycoon Confirmed.

LONDON, November 12.—The London *Times* this morning says, considering the difficult position of the President of the United States and his efforts to prevent the invasion of the British territory in North America, it would see with satisfaction some compliance with his request in behalf of the Fenians who had been convicted of treason and sentenced to death, but still it would ...

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

CANADA.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

[illegible]

FROM MILWAUKEE.

An Old Man Robbed of Seventeen Hundred Dollars.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, November 12.

A German named ... over sixty years of age, was robbed of seventeen hundred ...

[illegible]

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

[illegible]

Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS EWING, JR.

FROM MADISON.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[illegible]

FROM LAWRENCE.

[illegible]

FROM QUINCY.

[illegible]

FROM LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

Business Notices.

CHICAGO PEAT CO.'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Nov. 10th, 1866.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Peat Company will be held at their Office, No. 3 Custom House Block, Lombard Block,

At 2 o'clock p. m., Monday, Nov. 19, 1866.

JOHN MASON LOOMIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that EBEN WOODRUFF ceases to be our agent from and after this date. No liabilities of any kind, incurred by him in our name, will be paid by us.

SELF-CLOSING WATER-CLOSET SEAT CO.

Chicago, Nov. 12th, 1866.

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON will deliver a public lecture on "The Craft in the Olden Times," in Washington Hall ... this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. ... Admission 50 cents.

Physiognomy.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS:

"PROFESSOR WALKER

"Is redeeming Phrenology from the disgrace which ... 89 Washington-st. See advertisement inside.

Financial.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 3 Metropolitan Block.

TO LOAN.

SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

On first-class Chicago Property. For Sale—Mortgage for thirty-six hundred, one and two years, ten per cent.

J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 78 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$10,000 to $20,000 for Loans,

On from five to ten years' time, on City Property.

A. J. AVERELL, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Paper.

THE "RECHERCHE"

PERFUMED

Note Paper and Envelopes

Are now For Sale by All the First-class Booksellers and Stationers.

For sale to the Trade by

HULBERT, WAY & CO.,

New York.

Lamps.

MORE

LIGHT! LIGHT!

THE GREAT INVENTION.

Patent Kerosene Oil Gas Burner.

[illegible]

State and County Rights for sale. Apply to or address

A. R. SLOAN,

ADAMS HOUSE.

Musical

H. M. HIGGINS & CO.

PIANOS.

We have just received from the Factory, a fine assortment of these beautiful toned instruments.

There is no PIANO made that will stay in tune better.

We WARRANT them in every way equal to any in the market.

H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-st.,

Publishers of

HIGGINS' MUSICAL REVIEW.

Dentistry.

VITALIZED AIR OR NITROUS Oxide is used at

Dr. Lewis' Dental Rooms,

No. 95 Washington-st.

To render painless the extracting of thousands of Teeth.

DENTISTS

Wishing to purchase Nitrous Oxide apparatus will take notice that

DR. WILLIAM ALBAUGH,

[illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN

By the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at ... Dental Rooms, 73 Clark-st.

Vinegar.

CIDER VINEGAR.

500 brls. Pure Cider Vinegar

For sale in lots to suit purchasers. Orders from city and country solicited. Address

JAMES McCUNE, 184 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Patents.

THE NEW TUCK WEDDING ENVELOPE.

[illegible]

S. D. CHILDS, Jr.,

117½ Randolph-st. Established ...

Confectionery.

128 DEARBORN-ST.

JAMES C. SIMM,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF

strictly Pure Candies of all kinds, and Sugar Toys for Holiday Trade.

128 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Dry Goods.

REALLY CHEAP!

Ross & Gossage,

167 & 169 Lake-st.

Have just received

FROM AUCTION

400 Pieces Rich

Figured Silk Poplins,

Which they are selling

AT $1.50.

Very Handsome, and a

Great Bargain!

Heavy Plaid Silks,

FULL BOILED,

FOR

TEN SHILLINGS

A YARD.

ROSS & GOSSAGE.

Clothing.

CLOSING OUT SALE AT

J. STETTHEIMER & CO.'S,

74 and 76 Lake-st.

Having determined to close our Chicago House, we are now ready to offer our ENTIRE STOCK of

Ready-made Clothing,

CLOTHS, BEAVERS,

Coatings, Doeskins, Cassimeres,

TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

Amounting to

$150,000,

AT PRICES

Much Below Cost or Present Value.

For buyers coming into this market, this is a rare chance. We shall continue to sell at private sale until the FOURTH OF DECEMBER, when the balance of stock remaining on hand will be sold out at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Having rented our store, and compelled to give possession Jan. 1, we are obliged to be through before that time.

Hereafter our entire business will be carried on at

46 White-st., New York,

Where we shall, as we have done for some time back, carry on the

Importing of Woollens and Manufacturing of Clothing

AT WHOLESALE,

And be happy to meet our friends there at all times.

J. STETTHEIMER & CO.,

74 and 76 Lake-st.

N. B.—To CASH BUYERS, in particular, we will give good concessions.

ARMY CLOTHING.

Wholesale and Retail.

2,500 Overcoats,

3,000 Frock Coats,

2,500 Jackets,

3,000 Blouses,

3,000 Blankets, &c.

FRED. L. FAKE,

201 and 203 South Water-st.

Clothes Mangler.

THE AMERICAN

CLOTHES MANGLE

Irons Clothes Without Heat.

It will do it in one-quarter the time required with heated irons. It gives a gloss and brilliancy of lustre to linens, impossible to be obtained from heated irons.

NO EXPENSE FOR FUEL.

No Hotel, Laundry, Restaurant, Boarding House, Hospital or Private Family can afford to be without one.

IT SAVES TIME. IT SAVES CLOTHES.

IT SAVES MONEY. IT SAVES FUEL.

IT SAVES LABOR. IT SAVES HEALTH.

For pamphlets, containing full description of machine, address

AMERICAN CLOTHES MANGLE CO.,

149, 151 and 153 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Or J. S. RICE, 161 Lake-st.

Fancy Goods.

HITCHCOCK & ENDICOTT,

65 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.,

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

BRUSHES,

Druggists' and Grocers' Goods,

Yankee Notions, Fancy Hardware,

Toilet Soaps, Rubber Goods, Pocket Books,

Canned Fruits and Oysters,

Blacking, Stove Polish, Curry Combs,

Curry Cards, Horse Brushes,

Feather Dusters,

UNIVERSAL SAFETY MATCHES,

Together with a general assortment of goods in this line, all of which we offer to the trade at the LOWEST MARKET prices, and particularly invite you to call and examine our stock.

We are also Agents for

PEORIA STARCH CO.,

KEYSTONE FLINT GLASS WORKS.

Consignments.

WATER LIME.

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE, NOW DUE,

1,500 barrels Fresh Made New York CEMENT.

Warranted to be the very best.

HALE & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 138 South Water-st.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER

Apples! Apples! Apples!

100 Kegs Apple Butter. 2,000 Brls. Winter Apples.

In store and for sale by DEAN, SON & CO., 16 Dearborn-st.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ... has been dissolved by mutual consent, since the 1st of October, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me, JAMES D. MATTISON, in the Commission, Storage and Produce Business. Our firm, from this day, will be

TAYLOR & MATTISON.

J. B. TAYLOR.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

[illegible]

Farming Lands.

ALL WANTING FARMS—Good Farm ... VINELAND ...

[illegible]

Machinery.

PORTABLE ENGINES—Just received ...

[illegible]

Dry Goods.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OUR STOCK IS NEW,

FULL AND COMPLETE,

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

We Do Not Propose to be Undersold.

Hunt, Barbour & Hale,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

LAKE-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.'S

Hardware.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

AND

TINNERS' STOCK,

179 AND 181 RANDOLPH-ST.,

(Adjoining the Briggs House,) CHICAGO.

20 TONS NAIL RODS, Benson and T. V. F.

For Sale at Low Rates,

By WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 and 181 Randolph-st.

100 CASKS SHEET ZINC, "Mosselmann," just received and for sale by

WM. BLAIR & CO.,

179 and 181 Randolph-st.

2,000 DOZEN AXES, "Hunt's" and other FIRST-CLASS BRANDS.

For sale by WM. BLAIR & CO., 179 and 181 Randolph-st.

NOTICE.

For Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Sash Weights, Nails, Edge Tools, &c., GO TO

KREAMER, HERRICK & COX, 168 Randolph-st.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

We are now offering our immense stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Very low, and many styles at greatly reduced prices. We manufacture the

BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS

In the West.

Cash and short time buyers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

4, 6, and 8 Lake-st.

Opposite the Adams House.

Business Cards.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

Cor. LaSalle and Washington-sts.,

CHICAGO.

Give particular attention to both buying and selling

Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork, Lard, Beef, Tallow.

Property bought and held on margins, and sold either in this or Eastern markets.

Special rates of Commission made to those who furnish their own money for large purchases of property to be held for sale by us.

F. L. Underwood. Ben. W. Underwood.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT

MALTING COMPANY,

Nos. 2 and 4 Michigan-av.,

Manufacturers of Malt and Dealers in Barley and Hye.

We keep constantly on hand stocks of Prime Barley and Rye Malt, which we are prepared to sell at the lowest market rates.

TAYLOR & MATTISON,

COMMISSION,

Forwarding and Produce Merchants.

The best City Storage for 10,000 bbls.

Provisions Inspected and Cooperated promptly.

FLANDERS BLOCK,

Opp. Mich. Cent. Freight Depot, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

No. 134 South Water Street, Chicago,

Manufacturers of

LARD AND TALLOW OILS,

STEARIC LIGHTS,

Vaxeme and Tallow Candles

General Dealers in

Lubricating and Burning Oils.

CASH PAID FOR

O. I. C.

Newspapers, Pamphlets and Waste Paper of all Kinds, Cotton and Woolen Rags.

Stock called for in the city.

J. PETTIBONE & CO.,

194 Randolph-st., opposite the Museum.

Furniture, Bedding, &c.

85 RANDOLPH-ST.

PIKE & CAVANNA.

Furniture,

BEDDING

AND

FEATHERS.

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW PATTERNS

OF

FALL STYLES,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

ELEGANT WINDOW SHADES.

DRAKE & BRO.,

184 Clark-st.

Liquors.

LONGWORTH'S

WINE HOUSE, CINCINNATI.

GOLDEN WEDDING, SPARKLING CATAWBA, DRY CATAWBA, ISABELLA AND DELAWARE.

... WETZEL, MARSH & CO., 7 Dalton, Chicago, Ill.

Hay and Cotton Presses.

THE ROLLER

HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

[illegible]

COLTON, WAITE & BRO., Galesburg, Ill.

For Sale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

[illegible]

JOHN S. WALKER, ...

FOR SALE.

Valuable Copper Mining Lands

ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

[illegible]

Duplex Elliptic Skirts.

FASHIONS DEMAND

J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS.

They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, where three or four ordinary Skirts are thrown aside as useless. They combine comfort, durability and economy with that elegance of shape which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At wholesale by the exclusive manufacturers and sole owners of the patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

Warehouse and Office, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade-st., New York. Also, at wholesale by the leading Jobbers.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

[illegible]

110, 112, 114 and 116 ..., Chicago.

151 LAKE-ST.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

For Merchants and Retailers ... For sale at wholesale by JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

The lightest, most agreeable and perfect Skirts made. For sale at wholesale. BOWEN BROS., 19 and 21 Lake-st., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

For beauty, comfort and durability superior to all others. For sale at wholesale by TORRENCE, MANNING & CO., 33 Lake-st. and 36 Wabash-av., Chicago.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

At wholesale, at manufacturers' prices. KEITH, WOOD & CO., 10, 12 and 14 Lake-st., Chicago.

Toilet Articles.

DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORATIVE!

Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative

Dr. Clock's Excelsior Hair Restorative

IS WARRANTED

IS WARRANTED

To Restore Gray or Faded Hair

To Restore Gray or Faded Hair

TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR

TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR

The Only Known Dressing

The Only Known Dressing

AND RESTORER COMBINED

AND RESTORER COMBINED

Stops the Hair Falling Off

Stops the Hair Falling Off

PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS

PRODUCES HAIR ON BALD HEADS

[illegible]

DR. F. S. CLOCK,

Proprietor, Manchester, N. H.

Wood and Coal.

COAL! COAL!

Holbrook & Parker,

DEALERS IN

LACKAWANNA COAL,

ALL SIZES.

LEHIGH COAL,

LUMP AND PREPARED.

BLOSSBURGH COAL,

MORRIS RUN.

ILLINOIS COAL,

BEST IN MARKET.

ERIE AND BRIAR HILL COAL.

Office and Yard,

Corner of Kingsbury and Indiana-sts.

Orders received through the mail will receive prompt attention.

Post Office Drawer 5817.

Temple of Music.

TEMPLE OF MUSIC

Pianos, Organs and Melodeons furnished, at ... Temple of Music, 86 Randolph-st., upon payment of a small amount down; balance in monthly installments.

Call and see us.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER GOODS

OF ALL KINDS.

Best Quality Vulcanized

RUBBER BELTING.

ALL SIZES.

RUBBER HOSE & PACKING.

BEST OAK TANNED

LEATHER BELTING,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

Rubber Clothing.

We keep constantly on hand the Largest Stock of the above Goods found in any of the Western cities, which we offer at Eastern prices.

JNO. B. IDESON & CO.,

171 Randolph-st.

Oil, Varnish and Lead.

CHICAGO

LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

Nos. 64, 66, 68, & 70

North Clinton-st.,

Manufacturers of

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,

BAR AND PIG LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

BOILED LINSEED OIL,

LINSEED MEAL,

PATENT DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

Cash paid for FLAX SEED AND OIL LEAD. Orders will receive prompt attention.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

Fish.

BOSTON

FISH MARKET

WILL OPEN NOVEMBER ...

160 Monroe-st., opposite P. O.

[illegible]

To Agents.

AGENTS—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

[illegible]

New Publications.

NEW WORK.

[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.

STEAM POWER.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:

Daily, delivered in the city, (per week).........[illegible]

Daily, to mail subscribers, (per annum)........[illegible]

Tri-Weekly, (per year)........[illegible]

Weekly, (per year)........[illegible]

And one extra copy to getter up of a club of twenty.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, AFTER the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is made.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly, or Daily. Also, give your PRESENT and future address.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The Chicago TRIBUNE, immediately upon the close of the war, proposed as a measure inevitable for the peaceful and satisfactory adjustment of the country, the adoption of manhood suffrage as the universal rule. Since that time the measure has been gradually growing in popular favor. Though not expressly embodied in the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the last Congress, it was, nevertheless, inextricably interwoven with the campaign, partly by the action of State Conventions, and partly by the omission of Congress to declare that the adoption of the amendment should be a finality in the work of reconstruction, which omission was known to be intentional. [illegible] tion of impartial suffrage was a vital issue in the campaign which has just closed, and so far as the people have had an opportunity to vote upon it, they have emphatically endorsed and approved it.

We print this morning the solemn and deliberate confession by the Chicago *Times*, [illegible] measure to which the TRIBUNE first gave prominence, and which has since been adopted by the Republican party, and ratified by the people, is the only measure which can give peace to a distracted country, and a measure which is so inevitably certain to become the national policy, that it is the duty of the people North and South, Democrats and Republicans, loyal and rebellious, to accept it now, accept it without delay, and accept it in good faith. The Chicago *Times* is no willing witness to the inevitable truth. It bears no willing testimony to the great moral and progressive action of the people of a free country in striking down class legislation and class distinctions. It only sees the triumph of the right as the criminal sees the triumph of justice and recognizes it as the inevitable end of all his attempts to evade arrest. The *Times* proclaims itself henceforth an advocate of negro suffrage, thereby conceding the grand point of the manhood, citizenship and civil equality of all men. It now proposes to add to these political equality. It declares itself in favor of this measure of equal and exact justice because the Democratic party having too long denied and opposed that measure finds itself repudiated by the people.

It makes negro suffrage henceforth a part of the Democratic policy, because unless that party abandons its opposition to the measure the Democratic party must yield the little vitality left in it, and must perish by the side of that useless toryism which has so long crippled its action and debauched its reputation. While this motive for accepting negro suffrage is not of the highest or purest character, and while we should have rejoiced to see the Democracy embrace the truth for truth's sake, we are nevertheless prepared to congratulate the country at the great stride made in the right direction, and upon the unanimity with which Justice is now to be demanded and enforced from the rebel States. We have also to congratulate the Democratic party upon this frank and manly confession that in oppressing the negro during so many years they have been attempting to stay the onward march of American ideas, and have been engaged in seeking to arrest impartial Truth. They have seen their error; they acknowledge the great injustice of which they have been too long the agents and the tools; they confess the wrong of all the persecution and oppression they have forced upon the negro race, and now, with the frankness of men convinced of their error, they propose to accept the negro as their equal before the law. We welcome the Chicago *Times* with unfeigned satisfaction to the ranks of the champions and defenders of negro suffrage, and the equality of all men in civil and political rights.

There may be those who are not satisfied with the manner in which the Democratic party have accepted negro suffrage. These men will say that the Democracy adopt negro suffrage as a matter of policy, but repudiate it as a matter of justice. Too much ought not to be expected at first, of men upon whom a sense of error suddenly breaks. Everything could not be said at once. The Chicago *Times* and the Democratic party will soon make themselves ridiculous by placing negro suffrage in their platform, and then declaring it to be infamous. The Democratic party in taking impartial suffrage as part of their policy, must take it wholly or reject it wholly. It must be accepted because it is right, or repudiated because it is wrong. The Democratic party have been through too many disastrous campaigns of late years not to fully understand that they can deceive no one by pretending a virtue which they do not possess. The talk about extending the right of suffrage to negroes who can read and write is necessary, perhaps, to make the matter more palatable to those of the party not fully educated up to the point of truth. When the Democratic party concedes that negroes may vote, it gives up the whole case. To insist that one negro may vote and another may not, because the one can read and the other cannot, is as absurd as the conduct of a portion of the British Liberals who were willing to give the suffrage to those who were rated at £7.10, but not to those who were rated at £7.5.

The *Times* proposes to make the rule the same as in Massachusetts, where the suffrage is confined to those who can read and write; and it thinks the South will adopt this rule. Never was there a more egregious error. Such a rule would disqualify a large proportion of the white adults of those States. If representation be based upon suffrage regulated by such a rule as that, then better have negro suffrage without any restriction. The South would never agree to an educational standard. It would be cruelty to her free white people, who need the ballot to defend themselves even more than the wealthy and educated classes.

As we have said, too much ought not to be expected of the Democratic supporters of negro suffrage. Differences of opinion upon details may be expected, and should be tolerated. The acceptance of negro suffrage, as a distinct and vital principle of Democratic policy, is sufficient. It enhances all the essential truth that the Republican party has so nobly defended, and we repeat our congratulations to the Democratic party and its organ for their repudiation of past errors, and their declaration in form of the political equality of all men, without stopping to inquire very closely into the motives which have prompted so extraordinary a change of base. What we want is the thing, and we are not so narrow-minded as to quarrel with those who propose to help us gain it. We hereby grant absolution to the *Times*, and to all Democrats who follow its lead.

Hardly less significant of the giant progress of truth, and of the wholesome uses of adversity, is the bold and emphatic repudiation of any further affinity or association on the part of the Democracy with Andrew Johnson. The *Times*, with proper self-respect, consigns the President and his administration to public contempt. In this, we are sure that it has the hearty sympathy of the entire Republican party, who are gratified in knowing that the Democratic party never had any respect for the undignified demagogue, who undertook to bully the American people.

The Chicago *Times* wishes to be born again. It has cleansed itself of Andrew Johnsonism, and borrowing from us the spotless robe of impartial suffrage and the manhood qualification for political rights, it proposes hereafter to rival the TRIBUNE in establishing freedom and justice to all men in all parts of the American Union. How far the *Times* may be able to influence its party in the State and nation is the most interesting question of the hour. We apprehend that there will be a vigorous contest inside the Democratic organization, and for a time the issue may be doubtful. But it can have but one end. As the failing strength of the party has compelled its principal organ in the Northwest to abandon an untenable position, so will the subdivision of its forces compel the remainder to yield. The [illegible] of the Democratic party in Chicago, as we intimated in our issue of Saturday, are in full accord with the position now assumed by the *Times*. They have a battle to fight in their own party, but they will assuredly triumph. It is hardly necessary that we should tender them the use of our columns. We shall take leave, however, to congratulate them from time to time, and help them over the rough places according to the best of our ability.

Surajah Dowlah confined a hundred and [illegible] Englishmen in the Black Hole of Calcutta during a single night, and the next morning a hundred and twenty-three corpses furnished the key to the [illegible] of his crime. The retribution that [illegible] was not less memorable than the crime itself. The savage barbarian who perpetrated it was humbled from power, his territory subdued by the soldiers of Clive, and his rival, by whom he was subsequently assassinated, was elevated to a nominal sovereignty, while the English made themselves the real rulers. Had summary vengeance been inflicted upon the monster who was guilty of this atrocity by a drum-head court martial, the world and history would have said the punishment was deserved, notwithstanding he was an acknowledged sovereign, exercising powers within his own dominions. Jefferson Davis committed crimes against Union prisoners at Andersonville, the same in spirit with that of the Bengal despot, but far more appalling and destructive in their results, and the New York *Tribune* says, Let him go!—open the prison doors, and thus, by magnanimity, induce the South to grant impartial suffrage!

The offence of Davis was pre-eminently military in its character. His crime was committed through the exercise of an assumed military jurisdiction, as Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies. Under that pretext he trampled under foot the usages of civilized warfare, and committed wholesale murder. He should have been tried for this immediately after his capture, by a court-martial, and the fact that he was not so tried is a reproach to the administration of Andrew Johnson. Wirz was so tried, found guilty and executed; yet Wirz was only the agent of Davis in the revolting and savage work of torturing and starving the prisoners under his charge. The principal in the great crime has not been tried, although he has been from the first, and still is, in military custody. He should be forthwith brought to trial before a military tribunal, as chiefly guilty in those horrible atrocities [illegible] already suffered death. It is not too late, so long as a living soldier carries in his body the diseases engendered by his cruelties, or a head-stone remains at Andersonville, to mark the resting-place of his unavenged victims. His were crimes against human nature itself, that must forever brand his name with infamy, and consign his memory to deserved execration. He had not the excuse of ignorance, like the author of the Calcutta horror. He deliberately perpetrated his crimes with a full knowledge of their character, and he pursued them day after day, month after month, with a malice and inhumanity unsurpassed in history, and worthy of a fiend. The tortures of the Inquisition were excelled in the cruelty of this bad man. To say he was ignorant of the brutality and murder committed in the prison, under his authority, is to abuse the common understanding of mankind.

The neglect of the Government to attend to the case of Davis cannot be too strongly reprehended. If he is guilty, as the public believes, and as the avenging pen of history will doubtless write, he should be punished as the greatest criminal of the age. *If he is innocent*, he should have an opportunity at once to make his innocence appear. The load of ignominy that must otherwise rest upon him, is heavier than the chains of imprisonment; and in every view of the case, a speedy trial is the due of the prisoner and the public alike. Let a Court Martial be organized from officers of the highest rank and distinguished for their services, their impartiality and knowledge of military law, and before this tribunal let Jefferson Davis have every advantage that the law gives him. Let him have counsel and witnesses to his heart's content; and in view of the law (*military law*) and the evidence let the court decide whether or not he is guilty of the atrocities with which his name is coupled, and pass judgment accordingly. There is some force in the allegation that Davis is no more guilty of treason than the whole South. But it is not true that all were alike guilty of starving prisoners, and shooting those who passed the "dead line" to get a cup of pure water while compelled to drink out of a sewer. *Who was guilty of that?* The American people want an answer!

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

On the occasion of the recent railroad meeting at the Opera House, General Simpson, President of the Board of Government Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railway, delivered a short speech containing much useful information respecting the progress of that great National highway, together with a lucid explanation of the act of Congress chartering it and providing for its construction, and the various supplemental acts in furtherance of the same objects. Every citizen wishing to be correctly informed on this subject must carefully peruse General Simpson's speech. Although our readers have been reading and talking for years about the great Pacific Railroad, which is to connect the two shores of the North American Continent, it is quite probable that but comparatively few clearly understand the plan on which this public work is being constructed, or the magnitude of the undertaking, or the number of branches which, beginning on the Missouri River, will run into the main line at various distances westward; or the aid in money and lands which the Government gives the companies who are constructing the main line and branches thereof. In fact it would be difficult for any one who has not made a specialty of the subject to be familiar with it, as some of its most important features are of very recent introduction. The speech of General Simpson will correct many errors and misapprehensions in the public mind.

The Pacific Railroad, in its present condition, may be rudely compared to a pitchfork with five prongs, of which the portion west of the Rocky Mountains forms the handle. The Kansas River Road is the southern tine; the Atchison and Little Blue branch the second tine; the contemplated extension of the Burlington & Missouri, from the mouth of the Platte to the main line at Fort Kearney, is the third prong; the Omaha line is the fourth, and the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad is the fifth and northernmost of the five branches. There is nothing doing on either the Sioux City or Burlington & Missouri branches, and there may not be for some years to come. Correctly speaking, the Omaha Road is the trunk line, and all the others are branches of it. Two great lines across Iowa converging together at Council Bluffs will unite with the main Pacific line at Omaha, viz.: the Northwestern's Iowa line, and the Chicago & Rock Island's Iowa line. Both of these lines begin in Chicago and run parallel to each other for 300 miles, at a mean distance apart of about forty miles; they cross the Mississippi on splendid bridges at Clinton and Rock Island, and strike the Missouri River at Council Bluffs.

General Simpson proposes a very important amendment to the law under which the Pacific Railway is being built, viz.: that authority be given to the company to commence at the middle of the line and work each way. He suggests that if the company were authorized to break ground at Salt Lake City, and employ the Mormon and "Gentile" force of men to be obtained there, that grading and bridging could be pushed forward both east and west, and the progress of the road be thereby greatly expedited. As the law now reads the graders can not go more than 300 miles in advance of the track-layers, while Salt Lake City is nearly 800 miles beyond the crossing of the Platte, the point to which the road is now completed. And after the foot of the Rocky Mountains is reached, there still remain 450 miles to Salt Lake City, of slow, difficult and costly road to construct. There is abundance of accessible iron ore in Utah, and plenty of coal and charcoal to be obtained to manufacture railroad iron. If, therefore, Congress will grant the requisite authority, the company will lose no time in beginning to grade the road bed at Salt Lake City, get out ties, build bridges, and manufacture and put down iron on the track. A few locomotives for construction purposes can be taken over in pieces, while the other rolling stock can be made on the spot. By this means 500 miles of road may be completed in the middle division by the time the eastern and western divisions come up and connect with it, thus expediting the completion of the great national highway by two or more years.

If Congress shall promptly pass the proposed amendment this winter, the company can commence work on the Salt Lake Division next spring, and in less than three years from that time the cars will be running from Chicago to Salt Lake and from there to San Francisco. Thus the road can be completed by the spring of 1869, when the next President takes his seat, instead of waiting for the first through train until 1872, or longer.

THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESIDENT.

The late elections have left no doubt as to the opinion of the people concerning the issue between Congress and the President. Congress is sustained and the President condemned. Individuals and journals, the most entirely devoted to the policy of the President, and who exhausted all their strength and effort to have his mode of reconstruction sustained by the popular verdict, admit, so far as we know, without exception, that the voice of the people is against it. It is not often in political controversies that the meaning of an election is so clear and pronounced, there being often reasons for dispute and controversy as to what the real meaning and true significance of the popular vote may be. Questions before the country are often so varied, and party measures so mixed as to leave no little doubt as to what has been approved and what rejected by the popular voice. Taking it as admitted by the general consent of all parties, that the people in the late elections have pronounced for Congress and against the President, it becomes a matter of great interest how far the President should be controlled by this expression of public opinion, and in what respects he is bound, in obedience to its command, to modify or abandon his proposed policy.

According to the theory of representative government, the President is, like all other officers, simply the agent and servant of the people. He is chosen for the purpose of carrying out the policy and executing the measures which the people in their sovereignty determine upon as wisest and best. The President cannot set up his opinion as against theirs, refuse to be bound by their wishes, or to obey their commands, without a manifest violation of the fundamental principles of the Republic.

The supreme law of a representative Government is the will of the people, and to that law every knee must bow. No man is fit to hold office in our country who has not an ever present and profound sense of his responsibility to the people, and an abiding determination at all times to yield up his own convictions to their clearly expressed determination. This deference to popular opinion, this constant seeking for its expression, and loyal submission to its voice when heard, formed one of the noblest features in the character of Lincoln, and fitted him to be the model Chief Magistrate of a great free people. The career of Johnson, and the character of the man, do not give full assurance that he possesses the same great qualifications for his place. We fear that he had rather keep up an obstinate fight with popular opinion than yield loyally to its behests. He has reached a point in public life when only great questions of head and heart can safely carry him through. He must give up cherished plans, acknowledge many errors, swallow avowed professions, abandon great expectations, and have his pride much humbled, if he is to take the wise and true course now, and it may well be [illegible] of such action.

There can be no doubt as to what the best interests of the whole country, North and South require. The policy to be pursued is so plainly marked out, that only some strange infatuation or madness could keep the President from adopting it. Whatever may have been the reasons for the President's policy at the time of its first proposal, and granting that then his motives were pure and patriotic, events have thrown so much light upon it since, and revealed so clearly its endless mischiefs and dangers, that the people cannot patiently look on and see him still clinging to his blindness, and obstinately persevering in his folly, alike deaf to the teachings of fact, and to their own voice of thunder in the election, that he shall and must change. All that we hear or see of the condition of things in the rebellious States goes to prove beyond controversy, that the policy of forbearance and conciliation, of pardon and forgiveness was one of those blunders, that is almost if not altogether a ruin. However pardonable its adoption was at the first, there can be no excuse for its longer continuance. All experience in the South shows that it was a mistake and should be abandoned. That the President should refuse to give it up in the light of so many facts, and when all reason is against it, shows a steadfastness and obstinacy in wrong that may well move our indignation. But deaf as he is to truth and reason, he may nevertheless hear the voice of authority. The people are his master, and the people have spoken. We trust that he is too much of a democrat to disobey. If he will not listen to reason, he may perhaps to the people. For though this is a free country, and therefore a man may play the fool in it, it is also a free country, and therefore a man may not play the autocrat in it.

EGYPT.

The most desperately contested Congressional District in Illinois was the Cairo district—the old Democratic Gibraltar which rolled up for Douglas against Lincoln, in 1860, the enormous majority of 15,942, and in the great Senatorial struggle of 1858 gave Douglas 13,082 majority. The total vote of the district in 1860 was as follows:

Logan (Democrat).......................21,281
Linegar (Republican).......................[illegible]

This vote was the culmination of the Democracy; thenceforth that party declined and fell. In the reapportionment of 1861, three counties—viz: Franklin, Hamilton and Wayne—were detached from it; but still leaving fifteen of the original eighteen counties. The detached counties exhibit almost as great a political revolution as the remaining counties of the old district. Two years ago the Republicans carried the district by 283 majority. But the Copperheads have contended ever since that our great victory was accidental, and could never be repeated. They asserted that several thousand soldiers stationed in the river counties illegally voted: that some thousands of Democrats supported our ticket as war men who returned to their party the moment the war was ended. In short, that, making "ample allowance for Abolition gains, the Cairo district was now Democratic by five to seven thousand." On the other hand, the Republicans believed that the revolution would not go backwards, and that the district had actually become Radical. It required the contest this fall to determine which opinion was the correct one. No stone was left unturned on either side. Both parties put forth their utmost strength. The Republicans discharged their former Congressman, Kuykendall, on account of his Conservative leanings, and nominated General Baum, a full-blooded Radical, and thereby met the Copperheads and Conservatives squarely and fairly on the great issue of equal political rights for all men. The result is most gratifying to every friend of Freedom. This old Democratic stronghold has been carried on the equal rights issue by a majority but a few hundred less than that in 1864, when the question was Union or disunion. Several of the counties have actually increased their majorities over 1864. It will be interesting to compare the vote cast in these counties at the election before the rebellion, with the election in the crisis of the rebellion and eighteen months after the termination of the rebellion:

	1860.		1864.		1866.	
	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem
Alexander	107	510	730	880	[illegible]	973
Edwards	384	294	649	225	485	[illegible]
Gallatin	227	1068	690	685	946	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	517	315	216	335	[illegible]
Johnson	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	597	1173	661
Jackson	318	1637	709	[illegible]	[illegible]	948
Massac	180	911	941	326	611	[illegible]
Perry	702	1116	1158	758	613	[illegible]
Pope	149	1197	1092	933	1092	[illegible]
Pulaski	224	559	599	330	80	[illegible]
Saline	113	1411	703	784	....	[illegible]
Union	142	[illegible]	716	1356	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	611	715	551	675	689	[illegible]
White	157	1260	775	1291	....	[illegible]
Williamson	195	1914	828	1111	1346	1195
Total	[illegible]	21,281	11,749	10,759	554	Rep. maj.

Look at Williamson County. In 1860 the Democratic vote was ten-fold greater than the Republican, giving a majority of 1,722 for Douglas. It now goes Radical Republican by 50 majority. Johnson County, which gave Lincoln but forty votes; it now gives the Radical ticket 1,173 votes. But there is no need of going into further particulars. Egypt speaks for herself. There she stands, proudly erect, clad in the garments of Radical principles.

☞ Dr. Storey, for many years family physician of the Democratic party of Illinois, found his patient in an apparently dying condition on Wednesday last. After exhausting all his skill in vain efforts to resuscitate the unfortunate, he presented a box of negro suffrage pills and told him to swallow them or die. He probably might die if he swallowed them; but he was sure he would if he didn't. The patient is now trying to worry them down, but severe convulsions have ensued, and it is thought the constitution of the sufferer is so broken down by protracted hunger and life-long dissipation that strangulation and death will speedily follow. However, the Doctor's prescription presents the only chance of life; and without wishing to intrude our opinions, we advise the patient to swallow the dose, and make as few wry faces about it as possible.

Hoffman's Votes.

A pamphlet published by the Citizens' Association of New York City shows conclusively the character of the votes that were given for Hoffman:

The 10,000 grog shops of the city work for the ring, and if each one influences but one vote (a very modest calculation) the result is..	10,000 votes.
The criminal classes are with the ring, and can give............	30,000 votes.
By putting off trial till the crime is forgotten, furnishing and accepting straw bail, holding criminals in terror, burying indictments, working on hopes and fears of friends, and in other ways, our officials can make criminal characters very useful to them............	
The gambling dens, brothels, dance houses, lottery shops, concert saloons, &c., will easily give............	10,000 votes.
The army of workers on public buildings and roads, and the horde of office-holders and dependants, and the friends of all these give............	20,000 votes.
Making a total of............	80,000 votes.

—Enough to carry any charter election.

Jesting at the Point of Death.

When the news was received from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, the Washington *Republican*, Mr. Johnson's recognized organ, facetiously said: "A double-leaded leader on the elections yesterday, intended for to-day's paper, is postponed *until November*." November has come, and the *Republican* now discourses in the following humorous style: "Up to the hour of going to press (1 a. m.) the election returns generally were [illegible] small. *Those of the 'National' Union Party* [illegible] not even begun to come in. Owing to their [illegible], and out of charity, we postpone all comments until to-morrow. Perhaps something in favor of our party may turn up before daylight. Never too late to be hopeful. In the meantime we are feeding our bantam rooster on 'hard-tack' and nursing the October leader." There is nothing like keeping a stiff upper lip, come what adversities may.

EUROPE.

Letter from Scotland.

Hero Worship a Characteristic of the Scotch People—Reminiscences of Burns, Scott and Abbotsford—Hucknall Church—The Byron Monument—Tam O'Shanter's Ride—Alloway Kirk—The "Brig o' Doon"—Monument to Highland Mary—Burns' Cottage.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

AYR, Scotland, October 5, 1866.

I have been stopping a few days at a little inn within fifty yards of the "auld Brig o' Doon," about three miles from Ayr, preferring these quarters to any amid the bustle of the town, chiefly for the reason that they are in the immediate vicinity of Burns' birthplace and many interesting localities mentioned in his songs.

The Scotch appear to me to have a remarkable reverence for the dead—something beyond the feeling which is manifested by the people of England or of Ireland. Their well-kept cemeteries and their monuments to the obscure as well as the distinguished dead are particularly noticeable. Their hero-worship—the hero being a Scotsman—is nearly akin to idolatry. The statues and pillars commemorative of Burns, Bruce, Knox, Wallace, Scott, and other illustrious men are not numberless, but they are certainly very numerous.

I have already been permitted to see three conspicuous monuments to Burns—one in Ayr, another in Edinburgh, and the mausoleum in Dumfries—besides many statues, busts and portraits of the immortal bard by Flaxman and other celebrated artists. Being a practical people, the Scotch make their hero-worship pay. They run excursion trains and steamers to the "Land of Burns," and strip the forests of timber to make into snuff boxes and spectacle cases "from wood grown on the banks of the Doon" or "the Ayr," or "from near the castle of Montgomery." The houses he lived in, the beds he slept upon, the books he read, the chairs he sat in—I cannot now enumerate the number of mementos of Burns that are shown, for "a consideration," it is true, but with a [illegible] and pride even, that makes the "consideration" appear all too little.

Abbotsford, likewise, is thrown open to the public, the whole year round, and the admirers of Scott are shown his books, pictures and trinkets; his coat, breeches and hat. It is, indeed, one of the show places of Scotland, and on favorable days the visitors are numbered by hundreds. And so of John Knox's house and pulpit, and what-not.

The English do these things differently. A fortnight ago I travelled out of my way the distance from Leeds to Hucknall, my sole object being to look upon the resting place of Byron. Hucknall Church is a structure of very great antiquity, and at the present time is sadly needing repairs. The roof leaks in several places, the plastering is tumbling from the walls, and altogether it looks as if it must soon come to be classed among the "old ruins." The estimated outlay for the thorough restoration of the church is £1,500, and vigorous efforts have been made to raise this amount, but so far the subscriptions foot up only £450. I was told that the Byron vault had been "closed forever." The last time it was opened was when it received the remains of Ada, "sole daughter of my house and heart." A small marble in the wall bears this inscription: "In the Byron vault below lie the remains of Augusta Ada, only daughter of George Gordon Noel, 6th Lord Byron, and wife of William, Earl of Lovelace. Born 10th December, 1815; died 27th November, 1852." On the reverse side of the Byron arms I read as follows: "The Hon. Catherine Gordon Byron, of Gight, mother of George, Lord Byron, and lineal descendant of the Earl of Huntley, and Lady Jean Stuart, daughter of King James the I. of Scotland, died in the fifty-sixth year of her age, August 1, 1811." The marble upon which is inscribed the date of the poet's birth, death, etc., and the stone which sets forth the virtues of one of his ancestors, are the only other memorials of the Byron family. I inquired of the sexton if he had many visitors to the church. He replied that those who came were mostly from foreign parts, and that, excepting the foreigners, he had few callers. Surely England has not given to Byron any of the kindly, generous reverence that Scotland bestows upon Burns. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster refused to receive Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron, and the world believes that it was rejected because the poet had written a little too severely against sham churchmen in England, and against cant and hypocrisy everywhere. And yet in these very matters Burns was if possible, even more bitter, more censurable, than Byron, and the kirk-session gave frequent and serious attention to his case. The "Holy Fair" and "Willie's Prayer" were bitter pills to the Presbytery of Ayr. But when Burns was dead and laid in the grave, Scotsmen remembered nothing but his genius, and to his memory they have paid all possible honor. I have seen but little of England, and not enough to permit me to form a serious opinion upon any peculiarity of the people, and it is just as likely as not that I shall presently come to believe that ingratitude to the illustrious men of the past is not a national characteristic.

But to return to the matter in hand at the outset of my letter. Ayr is so identified with Wallace and Burns and Bruce that one cannot easily go amiss of something interesting. One of the pleasantest excursions which I have made was the attempt to trace out the course of Tam O'Shanter on that noted "market night" when he had his desperate race with the witches. Starting from the tavern in High street, declared upon the sign as "where Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny used to meet," and where are shown the identical chairs they sat in and the cups they drank out of, I presently discovered that the old road had been closed up and that my way lay across the fields. At the point where I desired to leave the highway the sign "No passing—trespassers will be prosecuted," stared me in the face, and threatened to stop my further progress. However when I had stated my case to the obliging gamekeeper in the employ of the owner of the enclosure, he volunteered to conduct me to the ford

"Where in the snaw the chapman smoor'd,"

and to the stone

"Where drucken Charlie brak's neck bane."

The ford is where the old road crossed a brook which runs into the Doon, and is about midway between the new road and the river. The present road is taken over the brook by a bridge called "Haphouse Bridge." The "mickle stone" upon which Charlie tripped and broke his neck, has been enclosed immediately behind the cottage of the Roselle gamekeeper. It is but a small affair, and is rescued from obscurity only because it is one of the landmarks of Tam O'Shanter's pathway. Half a mile further on, also fenced in, is a large tree which shades a small mound—the cairn

"Where hunters fand the murder'd bairn."

The thorn, "above the well,"

"Where Mungo's mither hang'd hersel,"

has long since disappeared, but the well itself, a never-failing spring, overflows, and is the source of a little rill which finds the river Doon within a stone's throw of the "auld haunted kirk." The old kirk o' Alloway excites more interest than any other object in these parts. The pilgrim to the "Land of Burns" here makes his longest pause, and he fixes his gaze upon the "winnock bunker in the east,"

"Where sat Auld Nick in shape o' Beast,"

until the vague phantoms of the poem take shape in his mind, and the ghastly dance is renewed. The "deil" which Burns has presented to us was a jolly devil sure enough, and by no means a hideous [illegible]. He is pictured, it is true,

"A towsie tyke, black, grim and large,"

but then he enjoyed the whole thing, evidently, and besides presiding with due dignity high up in the "winnock-bunker," he made himself most obligingly useful, for

"To gie them music was his charge;
He screw'd his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl."

Nor is the "auld Nick of Tam O'Shanter" any exception to the other "deils" which the imagination of Burns has conjured up. In none of his creatures do we find the genuine orthodox thing, and we get an insight into the generous, tender nature of the poet, when he says to one of them:

"I'm wae to think upon you den
Even for your sake."

Of the "auld kirk" nothing is now standing save the four walls, but these have been made so secure, have been so strengthened, even, as to give promise of enduring whole ages to come. The church-yard is crowded with monuments, the majority of them being of wooden structure—put up since the consecration of the ground by the poet. The first stone that arrests the traveller marks the burial place of William Burns and Agnes Brown, his wife, the father and mother of Robert Burns, and close beside it is the grave of Mrs. Begg, his youngest sister. The "auld brig o' Doon," the last point of interest in Tam O'Shanter's eventful ride, is [illegible] "auld kirk Alloway," and fifty paces from it is a very ancient piece of work, although just now it has a modern look about it, owing to the repairs that have been made the present season. All the ivy has been removed, and all the mason work newly painted, so that it looks quite stylish. The travel over the Doon is mainly by the new bridge, a hundred yards or so further down the stream. The "Burns Monument," a sightly affair in the form of a Grecian temple, stands a few steps off the road, between the old and the new bridges. Here are exhibited numerous relics connected with the history of the poet, and among others the Bible which he presented to Mary Campbell—his "Highland Mary," at their last meeting. [On my way to Ayr I stopped at Greenock, and visited the old West church-yard where "Highland Mary" is buried. The Free Masons of Greenock have placed a conspicuous monument to mark her grave.] The respectable wayside inn, two miles from Ayr, known as the "Burns Cottage," is another attraction, and is pointed out as the house in which Burns was born. It is owned by the society of shoemakers of Ayr, and is announced to be in the market for sale. The local papers are urging that the Government must make it national property, and likely enough some such disposition will be made of it. Since it was occupied by William Burns it has been added to and improved in many material respects. It may bear but little resemblance to the "auld clay bigging" which William Burns constructed with his own hands; but as marking the spot where Scotia's bard first saw the light, it will ever be held in respect, and will be visited by the admirers of genius from every part of the world.

Some vestiges of the fanaticism of the old Scotch Reformers—the fanaticism that knocked down the abbeys and other religious houses, and spared not even the effigies of the dead—may still be found in Ayr. Observing the broken windows of the Roman Catholic chapel, and being informed by a casual acquaintance that it often happened that the glaziers had a job there, I ventured in my mild way to remonstrate against such proceedings. "Oh," said the gentleman, who appeared to be one of the leading men of the place, "but they don't believe!" "What is it they don't believe?" When told that "they are all the same as downright idolaters," I found that it would be useless to argue the subject any further. In all the large towns throughout Scotland the strict Sabbatarians are waging an unceasing war against the railways, their [illegible] to stop the running of trains during the twenty-four hours which make up the "Sabbath day." Thus far the railway people appear to have the victory, but the "unco guid" threaten to carry the war into Parliament and "fight it out on that line." "There they go to h—— at a penny a mile," was the cheerful remark of a Scotch clergyman as he witnessed the departure of a Sunday train. If the following, which I have cut from one of the newspapers, (and it is positively asserted that the circumstance occurred at Glasgow only a few months ago,) be true, the Monday's newspaper can have but few readers among the over-zealous brethren:

"A pious, church-going compositor, employed on a daily newspaper, a man who was conspicuous among the congregation to which he belonged for the zealous performance of all his religious duties, was solemnly excommunicated because he wrought at case on the Sunday evening to earn his daily bread. He pleaded the necessity of his labor, and justified himself by the New Testament, if he could not by the Old. But his plea was vain, he was expelled from communion, declared unworthy of Christian fellowship and disgraced in the eyes of his people."

J. A. L.

THE VICTORY IN WISCONSIN.

Great Increase of Majorities—Gains in the First District—The Issues Presented—The People Radical—Position of General Paine—Proposed Ratification Meeting—Copperhead Leaders Disgusted—The Future.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, November 10, 1866.

Now that the smoke of battle is lifted from the field of contest, and the dead and wounded can be counted, it is pertinent to inquire what are the results of the struggle, and what fruits may we legitimately expect to be gathered from such a victory. The completeness of our triumph may be seen by a comparison of our majority now with the majorities of the last two years. In 1864, the majority in the State for Lincoln was 17,574; for Congressmen it was 16,326—1,248 less than for President.

In 1865, the majority for Governor Fairchild, Republican, over General Hobart, Copperhead candidate, was 10,0[illegible]. The Republican majority for members of Congress, at the recent election, according to the latest returns, is not less than 25,000—an increase of 250 per cent in one year.

GREAT GAINS IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

But the greatest gains are in the First Congressional District. General Paine's majority two years ago, in this district, was 569, and Governor Fairchild's, last year, was but 15. Now, General Paine's majority is 4,000. This result has been secured by systematic and persevering efforts. The district has been thoroughly canvassed by able speakers. General Butler made six speeches in the district; Senator Howe and Matt. H. Carpenter, Esq., one in each county; Speaker Colfax and Julian, of Indiana, each one speech; General Paine spoke in all parts of the district, and Governor Salomon, Judge Hubbell, S. M. Booth and Judge Paine rendered especial service in the canvass. Beside this, meetings were held in all the towns, addresses, speeches and documents were circulated most liberally and great pains were taken to bring the questions at issue directly before the minds of the voters.

THE ISSUES PRESENTED.

All side issues and collateral questions were avoided, and the right and duty of Congress to exclude the seceded States from equal fellowship in the Union till they gave proof of fitness for partnership with loyal States, and to determine when and on what terms they should be reinstated in their old places, was everywhere insisted on. The issue was unequivocally between the President and Congress; between the one-man power and the people, and the battle was "fought out" vigorously "on that line." Most of the speakers assumed that Congress was committed to the policy of admitting the Representatives of the seceded States, at once, into Congress, on their ratifying the proposed Constitutional Amendment, or that they would be admitted as soon as they had ratified it and made it part of the organic law. Nearly all of them, however, regarded the Amendment as too lenient a measure of restoration, as inadequate to protect the freedmen from outrage, and intimated that, if not accepted within the lifetime of the present Congress, more radical measures would be demanded by the next Congress. Some of them, in all their speeches, while sustaining the Amendment as a measure demanded by simple justice, without any reference to reconstruction, insisted on impartial suffrage as the only basis of enduring peace, and the only measure which could insure equal protection to white and black.

THE PEOPLE RADICAL.

And it was noticeable, in all the meetings, that the most radical sentiments of the most radical speakers, were the most enthusiastically cheered. The people, in this matter, are in advance of the politicians and of Congress. Impartial suffrage would have been demanded, as a condition precedent to restoration, by Congress at its last session, but for fear of losing a few Congressional districts. But the results of this election prove that the bold radical policy is the wise one, and that a timid, temporizing policy defeats itself. Maryland Republicanism denied suffrage to 30,000 colored men, and is now defeated for lack of their votes. The Tennessee Loyalists did likewise, and are now making haste to give suffrage to the blacks to save themselves from being trampled under foot by the rebels.

POSITION OF GENERAL PAINE.

General Paine, it is well known, is a Radical. He is one of the twelve Republicans who voted against the admission of Tennessee. And though his vote could not fairly be construed into opposition to the admission of the seceded States into the Union, provided enough of them ratified the amendment, in good faith, to make it part of the Constitution—for there was no evidence then that they would do so—and though he was solicited to give some pledges for the benefit of weakly Republicans, and to stop the clamors of the Copperhead press, yet he refused to do more than to say, that, whenever in his judgment, they proved themselves fit to be entrusted with political power in the halls of Congress, he should vote to let them in. His large majority in the district and the wonderful reduction of the Copperhead vote in this city, show unmistakably the sentiments of the people. General Paine goes back to Congress, endorsed and authorized by his constituents to prescribe such terms of restoration, and to demand such guarantees for the protection of the freedmen, as he shall deem just and proper.

PROPOSED RATIFICATION MEETING.

It is proposed to have a ratification meeting at Union Hall, in this city, next Tuesday evening, to celebrate the great victory which has been won, to express the popular sense of the meaning of this victory, and inaugurate the work of securing the permanent ascendancy of Republican principles in this city and county.

COPPERHEADS DISGUSTED.

The Copperhead party is sadly demoralized by the election. The leaders held a *swearing* meeting last Thursday afternoon, in the Grand Jury room of the Municipal Court, and held a grand inquest over the remains of the Copperhead party. They appeared to be quite as angry as hardened criminals usually are when they leave the court room after conviction and sentence. They *cursed* the caucuses and the county ticket, and wished the whole of it had been defeated, as a part of it had been, and like death-bed repentants, they vowed reformation. They resolved to take the temperance *shute* and feign honesty. They will discountenance saloon caucuses henceforth, and hold no more polls in saloons and bar-rooms. They are going to cut off the "barnacles," nominate good men, if possible, and when bad men are nominated unite with the Republicans to whip them. If they carry out this plan practically, look out for a political millenium in Milwaukee. If this fail, the party is on the highway to the place "paved with good intentions."

THE FUTURE.

I like your article on impeachment. There are ample grounds for it, and the President's course may make it a necessity. The popular vote means all you say and more. It means justice to the lowest as well as the highest, and this cannot be done till we guarantee all rights for all. Wisconsin, Illinois and the great Northwest have spoken. Let Congress heed their voice. VOX.

Soldiers' Monument at Lancaster, Wis.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The people of Grant County, Wis., have set a noble example of patriotic liberality for the richer and more favored parts of the State to follow. They have erected a splendid monument of pure white marble to the memory of the soldiers of Grant County, who fell in the war. The main shaft is square, ornamented by many sculptured designs and inscriptions, commemorative of war, peace, emancipation, &c. This shaft is some five feet square at the base and thirty-five feet high, resting on a pediment of Joliet stone. Around it, a few yards distant, are eight square marble columns, each surmounted by a fine capital on which is carved a marble cannon, pointing outward as if to defend the memory of the dead warriors from the vindictive aspersions of their enemies. On the ample tablets of these eight columns stand engraved several hundred honored names; showing the name of every man who fell in the service as a soldier of Grant County; whether from disease or wounds; whether volunteers or drafted, white or colored. The whole is enclosed by a fence of chains and marble posts.

It is beautifully located upon the summit of a prairie swell, and stands in one corner of the Court House Square in the pretty rural village of Lancaster. The cost of the work was not far from $7,000, which was partly raised by voluntary subscription, among the public-spirited of the county, and the rest by a tax levied on the county by the authorities. The work of raising means and letting the job was chiefly in the hands of A. Burr, of Lancaster. The contract was taken by S. D. Wright, of Whitewater, and performed in the most thorough, tasteful, and artistic manner. It is hoped that other counties in Wisconsin may yet do justice to the memory of their dead heroes by a similar testimonial, though we doubt if any will surpass Grant County in excellence of design or beauty of execution. A grand ceremony of dedication is contemplated soon, if the services of one or two eminent public men can be procured.

SUBSCRIBER.

Commodore Vanderbilt and Business.

—Commodore Vanderbilt the other day gave the reason why he presented the Vanderbilt to the United States Government. He has been all his life a stout opponent of black mailing; he has steadfastly resisted all drafts made on him. Harlem and the Central would have been consolidated, if he had honored the call for $50,000. He found he could not sell the Vanderbilt to the Government without fixing a set of vagabonds that were hanging around the city. He therefore presented the ship outright rather than be black mailed. His idea of business is rather peculiar. His office is in the rear of his house, adjoining his stables. He comes in about nine o'clock. A digest of letters and papers is laid before him on a prepared sheet. Running his eye over the list he dots down yes and no, or gives some brief direction to each. This rarely consumes more than twenty minutes. He then goes out with some confidential friend, to attend to what he calls business, which consists of going out to his stables and minutely examining his horses. After this he holds a levee in his office, and rides up to the Harlem & Hudson Railroad. The Commodore is not only getting old, but he feels it. He has divided and settled up his great estate ready for his departure. He will take no new business, refusing every thing, saying that money is no object. He holds the Presidency of the Hudson and Harlem roads only to benefit William his son, of whom he is very proud. This son of the Commodore promises to become one of the first railroad men of the country.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT WEST.

Union Pacific Railroad.

Speech of General J. H. Simpson, President of the Board of Government Commissioners.

We publish below the speech made by General Simpson, President of the Board of Government Commissioners of the Pacific Railway, at the recent Opera House meeting in this city, which will be found full of the most interesting and important information:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The interests of the Pacific Railroad have been ably presented by the gentlemen who have preceded me; but as there are some points upon which they have not touched, and it may be expected of me, as the President of the Board of Commissioners on the road and its branches east of the Rocky Mountains, and the officer to whom has been entrusted by the President of the United States the charge of the road and branches, so far as concerns the General Government, to say something in this regard, I trust I shall be pardoned for making the following statement:

MAGNITUDE OF THE ENTERPRISE.

Preliminary, however, to this, I cannot but generally descant upon the magnitude and importance of this great enterprise. If we take a railroad map of our country, we cannot but be struck with the net of railroads which traverse our domain on the east side of the Missouri River, from Maine to Florida. This bird's eye view immediately evolves the immense traffic, social comfort, and political homogeneity and harmony which these roads must develope and enforce, and not only so, it also discloses the wonderful progress which has been made in bringing the different sections of the portion of our country alluded to in close bonds of affiliation, and therefore of Christian love and sympathy.

But still farther scanning the map of our extended country, we find a most important portion of our domain along the Pacific coast, already filled with a teeming population, and capable, agriculturally, mineralogically, commercially, militarily, politically and socially, of still farther development, so remotely situated with regard to the portion on the east side of the Missouri River—so isolated by distance and barriers of mountain chains and extended deserts, that it at once suggests the deficiency and the absolute requirements of the extension of our railroad system, so as to bring this portion of our Republic into closer and more sympathetic relation with the other; and thus to bind all portions of our country in one homogeneous organism of political, military, social, commercial and Christian nationality and power.

This is to be effected by the *Pacific Railroad and Branches*, and because of their infinite importance in this respect, ought their completion to be pushed forward by the people and Govern-

cannot close my remarks without pointing out to you the great lessons which must come to your city from the completion of this great highway of nations. Standing as you do pre-eminently related to the great lakes of the North, and by your railroads with all portions of the United States on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, with the promise of your past and present growth; and immediately on the great air line route across the Continent from New York; you cannot but become the great *entrepot* of trade and travel of the world; and therefore with but little doubt one of the greatest cities of the world—second on this continent to probably only the metropolis of New York.

Adding my thanks to those of the gentlemen who have preceded me for the very kind and munificent reception which the Union Pacific Railroad excursion party has received at your hands, I will here close my already I fear, too extended remarks.

JOHN BRIGHT IN IRELAND.

Preparations for his Reception.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

DUBLIN, October 27, 1866.

JOHN BRIGHT'S VISIT.

As the time for John Bright's arrival in Ireland draws very near, public excitement increases. The great reformer will arrive in Dublin late to-night, but the proposal of a torchlight procession has been abandoned, lest it might create disturbance among the working classes. He is to be the guest of a citizen, James Houghton, the Irish temperance apostle, and will not appear in public until the evening of the banquet, which will be on the 30th instant.

THE BANQUET.

About four hundred guests are expected to be present. They will come from all parts of Ireland, and represent all shades of religious opinion. Side by side will be Roman Catholics and Protestants, Unitarians and Presbyterians, Baptists and Quakers. The Chair will be occupied by O'Donoghue, M. P., and the Vice Chair by the High Sheriff of Cork. After John Bright, who has signified his intention of speaking for a considerable time, Mr. Bagwell, M. P., will speak to "The Land Question." John Stuart Mill was expected to have also spoken on this subject, as he is most anxious to propound some new theories; but he cannot attend.

Sir John Grey, M. P., will speak to "Civil and Religious Liberty," and will go deeply into the question of the Church establishment. Alderman Joynt, the Lord Mayor elect of Dublin, and several distinguished members of the House of Commons, will follow, and the newly elected Representative of Tipperary, Captain White, will make his maiden speech as a Senator.

It is worthy of note that more than half of the speakers are members of the Protestant Church; others belong to the Roman Catholic body. This illustrates very clearly the truth of what I have advanced in a former letter, that all classes of the Irish people are discontented and dissatisfied, each has a different cause and takes different views of the means necessary to redress their grievances; but now that a man of undoubted ability turns up, although not one of themselves—a man of liberal opinions, who has studied their position, and comes to raise his voice in their behalf and give friendly advice as to the means they should adopt to accomplish their objects—they sink minor differences and will unite to listen to his words of counsel.

WHY HE HAS BEEN INVITED TO IRELAND.

Mr. Bright has been invited to visit the Emerald Isle for several reasons—firstly, because he is a mass of noble and brilliant

since adopted for Government use at Watertown and elsewhere,) drives circular saws, planing machine, morticing machine and lathe for turning axe helves, pick handles, etc., and also [illegible] feet of shafting in the armory room. In this room, under the charge of Mr. A. F. Flemming, of Boston, Superintendent of the Armory, for several years engaged in a similar capacity at the Watertown Arsenal, are turning lathes, drills, &c., for iron work, all new, and all of a very superior manufacture. Other machinery is on its way from the East. Among this a steel planer 20 feet long, that will plane a plate four feet square, and another seven feet long, that will plane a plate 30 inches square. Mr. Flemming has only been on the island one month, and has but fairly entered on the arrangement and fitting up of the Armory. He is expecting a supply of tools, &c., from Springfield and Worcester and will soon make his experience and skill of some avail in this important work he has in charge. The engineer of these works is Mr. Tristram Talbot, of Boston, a gentleman who elsewhere gave proof of his skill and ability and has since his arrival on the island in August last, superintended the erection of the engine and machinery now in operation. This building is situated near the centre of the island on the main avenue and directly south, on the opposite side of the avenue, of the site where the permanent engine house, &c., will be located.

A noteworthy improvement on the avenue, north of the building just mentioned, is a culvert 156 feet in length, fifteen feet span and ten feet high, constructed across the avenue and over a slough in which there is a never-failing spring. Under this culvert the ground has been excavated so as to form a reservoir to save water for use in case of fire. The water is now from ten to fifteen feet deep. This culvert is a model of its kind, being of solid masonry, and either end being finished with dressed Joliet stone. Mr. J. B. Elliott, an old-time mason of Rock Island, is mason of this splendid job, of which Mr. R. Lloyd is superintendent. Nearly 1,500 yards of stone have been used in the construction, employing from 100 to 150 men three months.

THE JEROME PARK.

Gentlemen's Hurdle Race.

Scenes and Incidents of the Day—Dresses, Equipages, and Personages.

[From the N. Y. World, November 9.]

Late as is the season, the sport of Thursday drew at least 10,000 spectators to Jerome Park. A better day could not have been created. Fresh as a Catawba cobbler, the air eddied down from the graduating heights, between which the stately main stand rises into such imposing view, and played among the hair and ribbons of at least 5,000 ladies, attended, of course, by as many masculine devotees—the beauty and attired elegance of the former, by general admission, exceeding any prior assemblage upon similar or any other occasions within the memory of the oldest observer. Over opposite the grand stand, upon the plateau of the Club's grounds, circled another collection of equally attractive ladies, and between the two stations serpentined the sinuous and beautiful course, in superb condition, over which the gentlemen riders won their plaudits and honors—each

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF BASE.

The Democratic Party Destroyed by the "Nigger."

THE CHICAGO TIMES IN FAVOR OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Last Kick at Andrew Johnson.

[From the Chicago Times (editorial), Nov. 11.]

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DIE OR LIVE?

The present is a crisis in the Democratic party which has no precedent in its history, as it is a crisis in the progress of the country which is also without precedent. Never before has the Democratic party encountered events so seriously affecting its future vitality as now. Not that it beholds itself diminished in the magnitude of its numbers—for it is numerically stronger than it has ever been before, but that, having been beaten on a great national issue, as to which it believed itself to be wholly right and the opposition wholly wrong, and still so believes, it must nevertheless abandon that issue—for the decision of it is final—and either sit down in helpless and decaying inactivity, or strike boldly out upon a new line, selected with peculiar reference, not to things as we would have them, but to things as they actually are, and in pursuing which line it shall cease to be a hold-back or "conservative" party, and become what it was in its palmy days, a progressive and an aggressive party. These are the alternatives.

It will not sit down in helpless and decaying activity.

What, then, shall the new line be? In the first place, must we not *cut loose from the administration of Andrew Johnson, and leave that hybrid concern to float on the sea of public contempt into which it some time since entered, and from which no power can rescue it?* Is not the late defeat attributable more largely to this administration than to all other causes combined? What is there in its composition to command popular confidence? Who, belonging to it, is entitled, by reason of his antecedents or of his statesmanship, to the confidence or the respect of the Democratic party? Certainly is not Andrew Johnson, nor William H. Seward, nor Edwin M. Stanton. True, this administration had a right policy, and the Democratic party, in overlooking the chief men comprising it, and thinking only of the rightfulness of the policy, displayed a patriotism whose purity was never excelled; but the policy having failed—and having failed, too, through the feebleness and folly and offences against public propriety of the administration—why should not the Democratic party abandon the *dead body, longer adherence to which is death also to itself?*

What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? *It cannot.* Why not? *Is not negro suffrage inevitable*, and is not the

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What next? Can the Democratic party succeed until the negro question shall be gotten out of the way? *It cannot.* Why not? *Is not negro suffrage inevitable,* and is not the quickest way to get the negro question out of the way to *at once concede the suffrage,* making issue only on the degree to which it shall be conceded? We know that many Democrats have not reached this advanced view of the case, and that such still feel greatly inclined to revolt at the proposition of negro suffrage in any degree; but let us tell them that *it is always wise to accept the inevitable when the inevitable comes.* Negro suffrage, we say, is *inevitable,* and whether it shall be qualified or universal depends upon the promptness or otherwise with which the Democratic party shall move with reference to it. *The South will speedily yield qualified negro suffrage upon the motion of the Democratic party;* because, if for no other reason, she will soon see, if she does not already see, that *if she do not yield it,* she will ultimately be compelled to accept universal negro suffrage.

Qualified negro suffrage yielded by the South—and by this we mean IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, or suffrage dependent upon the intelligence of the man, irrespective of color, *as is now the rule in Massachusetts*—THE NEGRO QUESTION WILL HAVE BEEN DISPOSED OF, AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE NORTHERN REPUBLICAN RADICAL PARTY WILL BE GONE FOREVER. Not one inch of ground will it have to stand upon; and the country can once more turn to those material questions of public policy the right disposition of which is so essential to the public prosperity. It will be upon these questions that the Democratic party will triumph, and it will be by this triumph that constitutional government and our federal system will be preserved.

If the South be wise, it will not wait, on this suffrage question, even for the motion of the Democratic party. If it be wise, it will lose no time in putting in motion the necessary machinery by which it will at the same time save itself from humiliation, preserve its own self-respect, rid the country of the most vexatious question that ever distracted any country, kill the worst political party that ever existed on the globe, and put the Union in the way of speedy restoration. This machinery consists, of course, in conventions to revise the State Constitutions.

ILLINOIS.

Official Returns for Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

[illegible]

The [illegible]

[From the Buffalo Express, November [illegible]]

Some time since considerable [illegible] was occasioned among our German [illegible] by reports that graves in the [illegible] Cemetery had been invaded by [illegible] hands, but the statements were [illegible] great earnestness, and the whole [illegible] finally hushed up. Occurrences [illegible] transpired within a few days past [illegible] aroused the utmost indignation, [illegible] termination is expressed that the matter shall be thoroughly [illegible] and all circumstances connected [illegible] brought to light. In the present [illegible] there can be no doubt of the fact that [illegible] grave had been rifled. Whether [illegible] will lead to the discovery of similar outrages is, of course, as yet a matter of mere conjecture, but a [illegible] of deep alarm has been aroused [illegible] breasts of those who have buried loved [illegible] in the Pine Hill Cemeteries. The [illegible] many of our readers know, are situated [illegible] five miles out on the Batavia street road, the ground being divided into burial places belonging to the German [illegible] olics, the German Protestants, and the [illegible] the Hebrew faith. It was in the first [illegible] that the occurrence took place.

About a year since, Colonel W. F. [illegible] a well-known citizen of Buffalo, lost a [illegible] ter, Miss Barbara Annie Berens. She [illegible] about eighteen years of age at the time [illegible] her death, which occurred on the third of [illegible] ober, 1865. Her illness was sudden [illegible] lasted but a few days, the physicians, [illegible] Rochester and Barnes, with Dr. Pratt [illegible] sultation, decided that her death was [illegible] by disease of the heart.

On the Sunday following she was [illegible] rarily interred in a grave at the north side of the burial ground, Colonel [illegible] the time not being the owner of a lot. [illegible] a month since he purchased a piece of [illegible] in the same cemetery, decorated it with [illegible] ing hands to receive the remains of [illegible] daughter, and on Tuesday last went with [illegible] family to the cemetery to exhume the [illegible] and consign it to the new resting-place [illegible] pared for it.

After removing the earth, Sexton [illegible] discovered that the lid of the pine [illegible] which the coffin had been placed was [illegible] The circumstance aroused the suspic[illegible] the family, and their worst fears were [illegible] firmed when on raising it from the [illegible] and removing the rope the cover slid [illegible] tirely off, revealing the fact that the [illegible] the inner coffin had been broken in. [illegible] Berens immediately ordered the sexton [illegible] certain whether the remains of his dau[illegible] were still there. At the first glance [illegible] clared that the body was still there, but [illegible] Berens' son seemed to possess sharper [illegible] and immediately exclaimed that the [illegible] was empty.

The inner lid was then removed, and [illegible] young man had stated, the body of his [illegible] was gone. Nothing was left but the [illegible] a flower wreath with which her head [illegible] been decorated by her companions, [illegible] decayed remains of a bouquet which had [illegible] placed upon her breast beside [illegible] folded hands; and two fingers which [illegible] been amputated when she was a little [illegible] These fingers had been preserved by the [illegible] rents and at her death were interred [illegible] the body. These were all that was left [illegible] her whom the grief-stricken family had [illegible] posed to be peacefully reposing in the [illegible] earth.

No pen can describe the feelings of [illegible] group whose hearts were wounded anew [illegible] this terrible crime against the sanctity of [illegible] hallowed resting place of the dead. They were obliged to return without having [illegible] formed the last act prompted by that [illegible] feeling which animates the hearts of all [illegible] kind towards their kindred dead.

FIRE.

Burning of a Perfumery Store—Narrow Escape of Six Persons from Death by Suffocation.

[From the Philadelphia Press, November [illegible]]

About twelve o'clock last night [illegible] was discovered issuing from the three-story brick building, located on the south side of Chestnut street, first door above [illegible] The front door was broken open, when the whole interior of the first floor was found to be on fire. The alarm was promptly sounded, and in a very few minutes a large number of fire companies were upon the ground, and by the prompt application of water the flames were confined to the apartment in which they originated.

This floor of the structure was occupied by the firm of Randall & Co., manufacturers and dealers in soaps, perfumery, cigars, [illegible] fancy goods. They had an extensive [illegible] of the finest description of goods, [illegible] were either burned or badly damaged by water. They have an insurance upon [illegible] stock to the amount of seven thousand dollars, about equally divided in the Fire Association of this city, the Ætna of Hartford, and a New York company. Their loss will probably reach ten thousand dollars.

The second floor of the building was occupied by Mrs. E. O'Rurke as a millinery and dress-making establishment. She had a large stock of ribbons, bonnet materials and ready-made goods on hand, which were considerably damaged by water and smoke. Her loss on stock and materials will probably amount to from one to two thousand dollars. Amount of insurance not known.

The third floor and attic were occupied by the family of John Hartwell, as a dwelling. Mr. Hartwell's family consisted of his [illegible] Sarah Hartwell, daughters Louisiana [illegible] ton, aged 20 years, Hannah Hartwell, [illegible] years, and son Thomas Hartwell, [illegible] years; also, Susan Sutler, a domestic, and Enoch Still (colored), house-servant. The latter was sleeping at the time the alarm was first given in a small back room on the second floor.

He stated to our reporter that he immediately rushed up into the apartments of the family and told them that the store was on fire; that they answered him, but did not make any move towards coming down; the rooms were at the time filled almost to suffocation with smoke. He then made his way into the street. By this time a number of firemen and police officers had gained access to the building through an entry leading from Chestnut street. They immediately ascended to the upper floors.

In the front room of the third story [illegible] found Mrs. Hartwell, her daughter [illegible] son Thomas. They were lying upon the [illegible] in an apparently lifeless condition; they [illegible] gathered up and quickly carried into the street, thence into a neighboring dwelling. At the same moment the bodies of Mrs. [illegible] ton and her sister Hannah were found in the back room, and on ascending to the [illegible] that of Susan Sutler. They were all lying perfectly helpless, in fact in an almost [illegible] condition, from the effect of the smoke [illegible] they had inhaled. They were likewise carried by the firemen into buildings in the neighborhood, where they were kindly attended to. None of them were dangerously injured.

MATERIAL FOR ROMANCE.

Alleged Breach of Promise Case—$25,000 Damages Claimed.

[From the New York Express, November [illegible]]

Quite an interesting case was brought in the Superior Court, Trial Term, before Judge Jones, this morning, in which Caroline A. Brower asks for the sum of $25,000 to assuage her wounded feelings and repair the damages done her broken heart by the alleged refusal of Charles E. Fleming to marry her as he promised he would. The lady herself took the stand and unfolded her story. She is apparently about thirty years of age, tall, of graceful carriage, and rather intelligent looking. She was attired in a fashionably made dress of mouse colored silk, with a neat sacque and ornaments.

She testified that she had known Charlie for about fifteen years; that in the spring of last year Charlie asked her if she would be his wife; Carry said she would; Charlie kissed her, and the matter was settled; before leaving Charlie took her in his arms, [illegible] her, and said she should be his wife. Charlie kept visiting her a while, but gradually dropped off, and at last ceased visiting her altogether. About two months after this he sent her the cards for his wedding to another lady. This was too much, and the plaintiff commenced the present proceedings.

The defendant, who is quite a young man, denies positively that he ever promised to marry the plaintiff. He also claims that her name is not Caroline A. Brower, but that she was a married woman named Sheldon, who had been divorced from her husband owing to the infidelity of the latter.

The Harriet Lane.

This vessel is now at Havana, and may be expected to reach New York in a couple of weeks. Her history is curious and interesting. After being captured by the Confederates at Galveston, she was sold to Mr. House, of Houston, who loaded her with cotton and she succeeded in reaching that port, where she has remained ever since. Mr. House transferred the vessel to a Mr. Hurly, at present a clerk in his employ, who in turn executed an unconditional and irrevocable power of attorney to Captain Scott, who claims the vessel, he having executed a bond for $100,000. Mr. House, who has been pardoned by the President, turns over all claims he may have on the Harriet Lane to the United States, and United States naval officers are expected to arrive at Havana to take charge of her. Unless Captain Scott institutes suit on behalf of himself and the parties for whom he is acting, among whom General J. B. Magruder presents a [illegible] claim of over $6,000, there will be no further delay in the matter. The amount realized from the sales of cotton brought by the Harriet Lane, together with the sum of $25,000 received from the English insurance companies, being the amount paid for damages to the ship by fire while lying in the harbor of Havana, was invested jointly by the Confederate agents and Mr. House in the purchase of the steamer Pelican, which will be placed in the hands of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., of Havana, and by them consigned to a New York firm, who will sell the steamer, the proceeds to be divided by the United States and Mr. House. These are the remnants of the late Confederacy in Cuba; only half a dozen of ex-Confederates remaining in Havana engaged in commercial or mechanical pursuits.

The Roman Catholics in Russia.

A letter from Novgorod, in the Pall Mall [illegible] says: "Without including the Grand Duchies of Warsaw and Finland, there are 610,000 hereditary nobles in the Russian Empire. Of these there are [illegible],500 in the provinces purely Russian, and 277,500 in Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia. The whole of the latter are Catholics. At Wilna, out of 51,000 nobles, only ten are orthodox, and at Kovno there is not a single one out of 20,893. And all that population, acquired by treaties stipulating the freedom of the Catholic faith, has [illegible] exiled or dependent priests, and has not a single journal or an educational establishment. That injustice becomes especially insupportable when the concessions are considered which are made by the Government to the sectarians, who profess doctrines infinitely more dangerous than the Catholic [illegible] it places no other bounds than the Divine law to the submission due to the authorities. These sectarians have for their chief place a town called Khvalinsk, not far from Saratov. The *Golos* has just published a description of it. They are their lords and masters, [illegible] in a park eight versts (five-eighths of a mile each) in extent, monasteries, a [illegible] and a cathedral, and no stranger dares [illegible]

[illegible] Styles of Cloaks and Furs.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, November [illegible]]

[illegible] of November will soon [illegible] the talmas, basques, and sacques [illegible] and light materials, which [illegible] worn during the past two [illegible] For this change the importers and [illegible] have already made their preparations, and at all the leading establishments [illegible] in the city the displays of winter [illegible] and varied. These cloaks are [illegible] trimmed than formerly— [illegible] fabrics with fringe and jet embroidery [illegible] still much used for [illegible] Every style of cloak [illegible] this winter than last year. [illegible] would seem to call for a reduction [illegible] the costly trimming keeps [illegible] as high as ever, and the average [illegible] of cloaks is perhaps greater than [illegible]

THE NEW FASHIONS FOR CLOAKS.

[illegible] which was the prevailing [illegible] will be worn by those who prefer [illegible] of their own, but is no longer [illegible] favorite. Short, loose sacques, [illegible] heavy material, for comfort and [illegible] will be the fashionable style; [illegible] around the bottom, [illegible] and trimmed, or made perfectly [illegible] except that there will be ornaments [illegible] to suit the taste and means [illegible] Circulars are also quite in [illegible] particularly those made with a military cape, which rounds in front, and is usually trimmed with heavy fringe. The [illegible] made either loose or close-fitting, [illegible] many admirers, but is better [illegible] for fall wear than for severe cold [illegible] Every style has decided variations [illegible] the mode of trimming, to please particular [illegible]

[illegible] basque, made of rich black [illegible] is quite a novelty. At the back it [illegible] but a few inches below the waist, [illegible] the sides and front are a quarter of a [illegible] The sleeves are formed of lappets [illegible] from the shoulders over the [illegible] points. It is trimmed with jet [illegible] and fringe. The trimming covers [illegible] that join the back to the sides, [illegible] the fringe at the back is very deep. It [illegible] odd look, and will not be becoming [illegible] all styles of dress.

[illegible]

FURS.

[illegible] season is not yet far enough advanced [illegible] definitely of the retail fur trade, [illegible] appears to be opening quite [illegible] The wholesale trade has [illegible] rather dull, which is accounted for [illegible] the fact that most retail dealers— [illegible] those from the West—purchased last year a supply greater than the [illegible] and, consequently, now have a considerable stock on hand. The prices do not [illegible] much from those of a year ago, though [illegible] of the more elegant furs is a trifle [illegible]

[illegible]

THE IOWA RAILROADS.

[illegible] Summary of their Progress.

[illegible]

Bridge or Webster City, or both, and so to the Minnesota line.

A road is also [illegible] Fort Madison, to the State line [illegible] and so [illegible] at Fort Madison to [illegible]

Scene at the Death-bed of Mr. Lincoln.

At Carlisle, Pa., recently, the Presbyterian Synods of the old and new schools being in session at the same place, the two bodies met in communion with great harmony. Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the church in Washington which President Lincoln usually attended, in a speech at the table, gave the following narrative, which has never before been made public:

"When summoned on that sad night to the death-bed of President Lincoln, I entered the room fifteen or twenty minutes before his departure. All present were gathered anxiously around him, waiting to catch his last breath. The physician with one hand upon the pulse of the dying man, and the other hand laid upon his heart, was intently watching for the moment when life should cease.

"He lingered longer than we had expected. At last the physician said: 'He is gone; he is dead.'

"Then I solemnly believe that for four or five minutes there was not the slightest noise or movement in that awful presence. We all stood transfixed in our positions, speechless, breathless, around the dead body of that great and good man.

"At length the Secretary of War, who was standing at my left, broke the silence and said, 'Doctor, will you say anything?' I replied, 'I will speak to God.' Said he, 'Do it just now.'

"And there, by the side of our fallen chief, God put it into my heart to utter this petition, that from that hour we and the whole nation might become more than ever united in our devotion to the cause of our beloved, imperilled country.

"When I ceased, there arose from the lips of the entire company a fervid and spontaneous 'Amen.'

"And has not the whole heart of the loyal nation responded 'Amen?'

"Was not that prayer, there offered, responded to in a most remarkable manner? When in our history have the people of this land been found more closely bound together in purpose and heart than when the telegraphic wires bore all over the country the sad tidings that President Lincoln was dead?"

Extraordinary Oratorical Feat.

One of the most remarkable feats of endurance in a speaker, which we ever remember to have heard of, comes to us from Victoria, Vancouver's Island. In the Legislative Assembly of that place, we are told that Mr. Leonard McClure spoke for seventeen hours without pausing or sitting down. To those who are unacquainted with the circumstances, this feat might not appear proper to be placed in the same category with the exertion of those ambitious pedestrians who, for wagers, walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours. It may easily be supposed that Mr. McClure's speech could not have been a master-piece of oratory, nor is it likely that his inducement was greater than that which moved Edmund Burk when at the trial of Edmund Hastings, after pouring out for fourteen hours a torrent of impassioned eloquence, the majestic mind collapsed under the force of physical fatigue, and he fell fainting in the arms of Sheridan. But we know of no instance of stubborn tenacy equal to this of Mr. McClure's, and the cause was one which should make him famous in the annals of the British Colonies.

A year ago a large quantity of land in and about Victoria was seized by the Government for arrears of taxes, and was by it held on the understanding, expressed and published, that the owners could have and repossess their lots by paying the taxes due within a twelvemonth after their seizure. But it became known a few days before the expiration of the allotted term that a plot was on foot, hatched by the Government and backed by a venal majority in the House of Assembly, to pass a bill authorizing the Executive to repudiate its contracts with the land owners, refusing to accept payment of arrears, and seizing upon and retaining permanently the disputed lots. Two men in the House opposed the measure. Their names were Amos de Cosmos and Leonard McClure. They knew that they had nothing to hope from their compeers or from the Government, and they prepared themselves accordingly. The House had made up its mind, with these two exceptions, to rush through this obnoxious bill on the day before the twelvemonth expired.

There was but one way to prevent this, and it was adopted resolutely. On the House being opened, Mr. McClure rose to his feet, the time being noon, and kept the floor until five o'clock next morning. For seventeen hours he continued to speak, while every effort was made by the purchased majority to put him down and tire him out. With a merciless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put his feet upon a chair for a moment, to relieve him from irksomeness of his position by resting his hand upon any thing, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigid erect and unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring such refreshments as they needed, and always left a quorum in the House. When McClure sank exhausted into his seat, as the light of another morning was stealing into the windows of the Assembly House, De Cosmos rose and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four talked against time. On rising, amid the groans and hisses of the disgusted and infuriated majority, he exclaimed with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, "until the angel Gabriel sounded the last trump." His powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve the worn and wearied champions of honesty looked round with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten Assembly.

An Incident of the Election.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

One of the most striking characteristics of the elections just past, as denoting the universally absorbing interest felt in the result, is to be found in the fact that no thinking, reading man allowed himself to be deterred from casting his vote. At the various points in the city—more particularly at those of the First, Fourth, and Seventh Wards, such men as Matt. H. Carpenter, Governor Salomon, Judge McArthur and other *clarissimi viri* might have been seen squeezing in among less distinguished, but no less sovereign citizens and depositing their ballots for General Paine. But one of the General's ablest and most industrious advocates was missed from the polls of the First Ward. We allude to Hon. O. H. Waldo, and for the purpose of telling *how he got his vote in,* despite of untoward circumstances.

On Monday, Mr. Waldo found himself at Sheboygan, whither he had gone to address a meeting in behalf of Mr. Hatch (and from returns from Sheboygan, we judge, with good effect.) Mr. Waldo had engaged passage to Milwaukee per steamer Orion, which was to land him in the city Tuesday morning; but, at the last hour, the steamer gave out in some way, and it was found that she could not be made to reach the City of Bricks until after the election should be over. Here was a dilemma. Our orator was determined to cast his vote in Milwaukee on Tuesday, if sail or steam or coach or cab, or his own lengthy legs could transport him thither. There was a railroad running a few miles back from Sheboygan, but there it run into the ground *pointing* to Fond du Lac, much more than "*twenty* miles away." He called into requisition the service of an enterprising Sheboyganer. How much would he charge him to carry him by night to Fond du Lac? Sixteen dollars. Worth more, but would do it, seen' 'twas him, etc. "Very well, sir, drive on, and be sure you land me in Fond du Lac in time for the morning train for Milwaukee." Doubtless that night's ride to Fond du Lac, through the woods of Sheboygan, was one fit to be compared with the historic ride of Sheridan, or of John Gilpin, or that of Horace Greeley from Salt Lake to Sacramento. But that bold rider at last reached his destination, paid his shot, leaped aboard the train just starting for Milwaukee, rode all day by rail, reached the city at half past four, just in time to rush to the First Ward polls and deposit his ballot before the ominous words "Polls closed" were sounded. The right of suffrage was exercised, and Mr. Waldo had the satisfaction of knowing that if General Paine and the cause should need his vote, that vote was in its place. But, thank Heaven, that vote was not needed, except to swell the grand majority with which our district has surprised the world this week; nevertheless the consciousness of having cast it and that, under such difficulties, will be a source of proud gratification to the voter for the remainder of his days.

Albert Pike's Residence Robbed of $500.

[From the Memphis Commercial, Nov. 2.]

One of the coolest outrages ever perpetrated upon a citizen of Memphis, occurred on Wednesday evening last. A well dressed fellow called at the residence of Albert Pike, on Pontotoc street, and, upon being informed of the absence of the gentleman from home, asked to see his niece, who was left in charge of the house, and whom he pretended to have been acquainted with during the late war. Although failing to recognize the fellow upon entering the parlor, the young lady treated him with the courtesy becoming her position as hostess of her uncle's establishment, and sustained a conversation of several minutes duration, in the course of which the request was made on the part of the intruder that he might see the General's portrait. This request being coupled with many assurances of the high esteem in which the General was held, and the most fulsome flatteries of herself, the young lady reluctantly retired into an adjacent room to produce the picture. Upon her return to the parlor, but a few seconds after, to her utter astonishment, and, as it would prove, to her sorrow, she found that the rascal had disappeared, and with him about $500 in gold coin which had been placed in a lock-drawer in the apartment. By the time the latter discovery was made the perpetrator of the outrage had succeeded in making his escape doubly sure.

The Great West—Lecture of the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., November 8.—The Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, President of the United States Senate, delivered a lecture, this evening, before the members of the Merchants' Exchange, in this city, at their spacious hall. His subject was "The Great West and its Resources," in which he gave a description of the Western country he had visited last summer, by appointment of the Government, to inquire into the resources of the Western country and condition of the Indians. He spoke of the fine scenery and surface of the country passed through; also of the fine mineral springs, and referred to the buffalo hunts, the Indians, and other interesting subjects relating to the Far West. He dwelt at some length upon the necessity of railroad communication with the Far West, and remarked when the Pacific Railroad was built it would turn the trade to San Francisco and New York, and these two cities would then become the chief commercial centres in the world. Vice President Foster spoke for over an hour, and was listened to with marked attention by a large and intellectual audience.

ARREST.—Sunday night one Mike Theobald—a young man who [illegible] the progress of the *Times* in recognizing the rights of the negro race—very coolly hurled a brick bat at the head of an unoffending negro who was peacefully standing at the corner of Fourth avenue and Polk street, which knocked him into the gutter. He was arrested by Officer O'Connell, and will be tried to-day for a [illegible] assault.

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Preparations to Perpetuate the Memories of Our Fallen Soldiers—Iron Head Blocks—Description—Where they are to be Erected.

The nation has at last resolved to preserve in some enduring manner the names and memory of the heroes who have fallen in the struggle for national unity. This is to be accomplished by means of iron head blocks to be set up at each grave in all our National Cemeteries. A specimen of these blocks may now be seen at the Quartermaster's office in this city.

They are about [illegible] inches high, twelve inches long, about four inches wide, with a flange around the bottom. They are hollow, with a description of the name, rank, regiment, arm, company and [illegible] of the deceased, with the date, cast in raised letters on the top. They will be of the best stove plate iron coated with zinc, and weigh not less than twenty pounds.

The total number of blocks thus to be erected is about [illegible],000, and they are to be erected in the following National Cemeteries:

At Boston, Mass	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Providence, R. I.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
New Haven, Conn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
New York City, N. Y.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Pa.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Pa.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Frederick, Md.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Cumberland, Md.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Baltimore, Md.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Annapolis, Md.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Point Lookout, Md.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Antietam, Md.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Wheeling, W. Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Charleston (Kanawha C. H.)	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	from	20,000	to	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Fredericksburg, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Winchester, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Harper's Ferry, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Richmond, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Hampton, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
City Point or Petersburg Va.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
New Bern, N. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Salisbury, N. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Goldsborough, N. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Florence, S. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Hilton Head, S. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Beaufort, S. C.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Marietta, Ga.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Andersonville, Ga.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Millen, Ga.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Mobile, Ala.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Selma or Montgomery, Ala.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Barrancas, Fla.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
New Orleans, La.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Baton Rouge, La.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Port Hudson, La.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Brownsville, Texas	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Brazos Santiago, Texas	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Natchez, Miss.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Vicksburg, Miss.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Corinth, Miss.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Fort Donelson, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Stone River, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Chattanooga, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Knoxville, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Columbia, Tenn.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Louisville, Ky.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Camp Nelson, Ky.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Bowling Green, Ky.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Lexington, Ky.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Cairo, Ill.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Springfield, Ill.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Quincy, Ill.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Rock Island, Ill.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Jeffersonville, Ind.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Ind.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Jackson, Mich.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Ohio	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Camp Dennison, Ohio	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Johnson's Island, Ohio	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Davenport, Iowa	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Keokuk, Iowa	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Little Rock, Ark.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Fort Smith, Ark.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
Omaha, N. T.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
San Francisco, Cal.	from	[illegible]	to	[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A City Railway Case—Judgments—New Suits, &c.

The time of the United States Court was principally taken up yesterday by the argument of a demurrer in the very ancient case between Cyrus McCormick and W. Grey. This is a bill to recover an amount of money said to be the basis of McCormick's present means, alleged to be property belonging to Grey as a partnership asset. The hearing is not concluded.

In the Circuit Court of the county several cases recently commenced were dismissed; they were of W. E. Stone against the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company; George Maguire vs. Dewitt W. C. Seaford et al; Samuel J. Sutherland vs. W. L. Newberry. The default of Cyrus Kesler and Robert Vincent was entered in an action of trespass, where they are impleaded with John Doser and William H. West, brought by Oliver Lippincott.

An argument was had in the injunction case of Potter Palmer et al. vs. The Chicago West Division Railway Company. The company was some time since enjoined from laying its track from State street, east, on Randolph. They pleaded the permission given by the Board of Public Works, under which they tore up the street, preparatory to laying the track. At this stage of the proceedings the writ of injunction was served. Yesterday the company came into court to procure a modification of the injunction to allow them to place the street in repair and use the street for the running of cars after six o'clock p. m. and before six o'clock a. m. Counsel for the complainants held the proceeding to be irregular, claiming that the charter provision, requiring the consent of two-thirds of the property owners on the street to consent to the tract laying, had not been complied with. As to the permit said to be from the Board of Public Works, complainants agree that it was the individual act of two members of the Board, and not of record as an official act. Be this as it may, the counsel denied the power of the Board to grant the permission. The case is with the Court.

Judgment was rendered against Conrad Wilkowski in favor of Ellen Lacey McKee for $[illegible].

The new suits in this court are as follows: Metropolitan National Bank of New York for the use of Marshall Field, et al, vs. Albert & Buckingham Sturges, assumpsit; damages laid at $[illegible].

George S. Pike, who was before a jury of householders in the County Court, to be released from confinement in the county jail under a series of *capias* writs, issued at the instance of his creditors, on the allegation of fraud in his transactions with them, was remanded. He yesterday appealed his case to the Circuit Court.

The trustees of the Northwestern University filed a petition to enable them to perpetuate testimony.

In Judge Gary's room, of the Superior Court, judgment was rendered on a *sci. fa.* to foreclose a mortgage, the parties being Patrick F. Driscoll against Thomas J. Ellis. A case is just completed and the verdict will be reported to a morning, between Frank D. Clarke and Nathaniel Mitchell. It was an action of trover, to recover for the alleged conversion of a quantity of office furniture purchased at Indianapolis. It would appear that Clark, who practices medicine in the prohibited as well as private branches, established a branch office at Indianapolis, defendant taking charge of the same. Subsequently a controversy arose, hence the suit.

Judge Jameson was still engaged in the case of Martin against Law for false imprisonment, as reported heretofore in the TIMES. The case was given to the jury. The divorce suit between Mary Frank against Michael Frank, in which the lady charges her husband with deserting her, while the husband, by his answer, charges the same state of facts on the part of the complainant, was referred to the Master to report.

The new suits were Caroline E. Cunningham against Enoch J. Cunningham for divorce, on the ground of desertion. James C. Shepley confessed judgment for $[illegible] in favor of Ira Holmes. Theodore P. Haughey sued T. W. Taylor in assumpsit, to recover upon a promissory note, dated Louisville, Kentucky, June 27th last, for $[illegible].

Dorothea Kruger who was some few days since (November 8th) before the County Court on the allegation of her insanity, when the jury failed to agree, was yesterday again before the court. This time the jury found the existence of the disease, and that the insanity has been of six weeks duration, and that the unfortunate woman is twenty-three years of age.

The will of the late Christopher Neill was presented for probate, when it appeared that the subscribing witness is sick and not likely to recover his health. Under this state of facts the clerk was ordered to proceed to the residence of the witness there to take his deposition.

The criminal business was not taken up in the Recorder's Court, no case being ready. One hundred and twenty-six true bills have been returned by the grand jury.

A PAPER WEDDING.—After two years of connubial felicity, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Alford celebrated their paper wedding at their residence, No. 97 Hinsdale street, on Saturday evening last. Friends of the family were invited to attend. Young bachelors and fair maidens came, bearing in their hands bridal gifts, and in their hearts the slightest tinge of envy at the domestic bliss they witnessed. Fathers of families with their matronly wives came to congratulate the happy pair and contribute to the joyousness of the occasion. In all, fifty persons met to countenance the dignity of the marriage state, and uphold its time-honored customs and observances. Paper alone was the circulating medium, the specie basis in the matrimonial market not being reached until twenty-five years of copartnership in the grand business of life has been accomplished. Paper accordingly was tortured into every conceivable shape and form to give expression to the occasion. The bride was ornamented with a paper wreath, collar and cuffs, while the groom discounted linen with the same material. Stationery of every kind, character and description was presented to the fair bride, and ornaments of the same stock, with considerable ingenuity, were invented to grace the wedding.

But being a paper wedding it was not necessarily a flimsy affair. Solid, substantial happiness reigned supreme. Music and dancing filled the joyous hours, and ere midnight was ushered in on the wings of time a glorious supper crowned the entertainment. Full justice was meted out to the repast, and the guests departed with a sigh of regret that paper weddings could not forever last.

RAILROAD THIEVES ARRESTED.—Detective Officer Ballinger arrested two men, named Robert Walker and Charles Linscott, on Saturday last, at Dixon, Lee County, charged with the robbery of the night freight train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, on the night of the 6th of November, of two boxes of boots and shoes, and a valuable roll of Brussels carpet. The robbery occurred near Woodstock, McHenry County. The officer took his prisoners back to Woodstock, where they were examined before a Justice of the Peace and held to bail in the sum of $[illegible] each for their appearance at the next term of the McHenry County Court.

It has since been ascertained that Walker was implicated in the robbery some four weeks ago of the money drawer in the railroad office at Pleasant Hill Station, a few miles north of this city. At that time the thieves obtained several hundred dollars. He was to have a preliminary examination on the latter charge, yesterday, before the same Justice.

SAILOR IN [illegible].—About twelve o'clock on Sunday night John Sherman, a sailor employed in the schooner "Hubbard," went into a house on Wells street, where there were only two girls occupying the premises, and made himself so generally troublesome as to cause loud screams from them, which brought a policeman to the spot, and the young man was arrested. He had been flourishing a large knife, apparently more to frighten the girls than to do them any real injury. He was formally fined at the Police Court yesterday for his little pastime.

Mining on the Pacific Coast.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, November 12, 1866.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the United States Sub-Treasury in this city for the week ending November 10:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$ [illegible]
Internal Revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Special Warrants	$ [illegible]
Disbursing Officers	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]

CASH ON HAND.

Coin	$[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Last week	$[illegible]

There are no new features in financial matters. Business at most of the discount houses was quiet, though in some quarters there was a fairly active demand for Money—mostly on grain account. The market is easy for all first-class commercial paper at 10 per cent. Grain paper is closely scrutinized and borrowers find the market close, as no advances are made except on wide margins. In the open market business is light. Good signatures are readily taken at 12 per cent. Less desirable names cannot be negotiated for less than 15@18 per cent per annum.

Exchange was quiet but firm. Between banks there was not much done—the few transactions effected being made at 25 cents premium. The counter demand is moderate, and the banks are making just about enough to meet it. The counter rates were firm at par buying, and 1-10 premium selling. Buffalo and Oswego were taken at 3-10 discount. Canada bills payable in New York at ¼ off.

Flour was dull, but held firm. Wheat advanced [illegible]. Corn was irregular—closing about ½c better. Oats were without material change. Rye was 1c higher. Barley was a shade stronger for No. 2, but 1c lower on Rejected. Whiskey was dull. Provisions were quiet but stronger. Mess Pork advanced $1.00@1.50—little doing. Lard was steady but dull for present delivery. Green Shoulders were active. Lake Freights were firmer. Rio Coffee declined ½c. Sugars were ¼c lower on Raw and Refined.

Gold was lower to-day in New York. The market opened at 144, advanced to 144⅝, declined to 143⅞ and closed at 144⅛—the entire range during the day being 143⅞@144⅝. The following quotations were received by Boyd Brothers, gold brokers:

10:30 a. m.	144	12:00 m	144
10:45 a. m.	144⅛	1:00 p. m.	143⅞
11:00 a. m.	144⅛	2:30 p. m.	144
11:15 a. m.	144⅛	3:15 p. m.	144⅛
11:30 a. m.	144⅛	3:45	144⅛
11:45 a. m.	144⅛	4:00	144⅛

Here there was very little doing. The brokers were buying at 143⅞@144—the upper figure at the close. Over the counter the demand was light, and sales were made to a limited extent at about New York quotations. Silver was nominal at 131@134.

The market for Government Securities was less active, and prices were lower almost throughout the list. The Long Sixes declined ¼c. Five-Twenties of '62 fell off ⅜. The '64 issue was ⅛ lower, but the '65's were unchanged. Ten-Forties advanced ⅛. August Seven-Thirties declined ⅛. The other issues were steady and unchanged. The following table shows the closing figures in New York for the past three days:

	Mon.	Sat.	Fri.
Sixes of '81	114	114¼	114⅛
Five-Twenties, '62	109⅝	110⅛	110⅛
Five-Twenties, '64	107⅜	107½	107½
Five-Twenties, '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
Ten-Forties	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
Seven-Thirties, Aug.	105⅝	105⅞	105⅞
Seven-Thirties, June	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Seven-Thirties, July	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛

Here the market was dull and lower. We quote:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES—CHICAGO MARKET.

[illegible]

The following quotations for the Public Funds are given by the Second National Bank:

[illegible]

The market for Local Securities is very quiet, owing to the scant amount offering. The demand is good and the market is firm. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City Sevens	100	100 and int.
Cook County Sevens	97	98

The early advices from London quoted Five-Twenties to-day at 69¼, but a subsequent telegram gave 69⅛—a decline of ⅛.

—The Cincinnati money market still works close. The bankers take paper sparingly, and only to accommodate depositors. There is very little money in the hands of bankers seeking investment at present, and borrowers are more numerous than lenders. Rates of interest are firm at 10@12 per cent, and some of the houses refused more good paper than they discounted. There was a very light demand for exchange, and, with pretty free offerings, the market was dull and heavy at 1-10 discount buying and par selling, with exceptional transactions in bankers' checks at 3-10 discount. There is a good deal of exchange coming in from the South. Currency is still being ordered from New York. Competition among the express companies has reduced the rate to 25c per $1,000.

—There is some closeness in the Pittsburgh money market, which is felt by borrowers; but there is no difficulty in disposing of good paper at moderately low rates.

—Foreign exchange is in better supply in New York, and is quoted by standard houses: London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109¾@109⅞; London, prime bankers', sight, 110¼@110⅜; Paris, bankers', long, 5.16¼@5.15⅝; Paris, bankers', short, 5.12½@5.11¼; Antwerp, 5.18¾@5.16; Hamburg, bankers', 36¼@36⅜; Amsterdam, bankers', 41⅛@41¼; Frankfort, bankers', 41⅛@41¼; Bremen, bankers', 79@79¼; Berlin, bankers', 72¼@72½.

—The Memphis money market, notwithstanding the amount of cotton gone forward, is still very tight. It will be some time before debts are paid off and currency begins to accumulate. The scarcity impedes not a little the forwarding of the staple. Exchange is ¼c off buying and par@¼c off selling.

—The condition of the Boston money market presents few features of interest, its chief characteristics being unaltered. Mercantile paper is in request at 5@6 per cent, and call loans on satisfactory collaterals are obtainable at from 4@5 per cent, with, however, more or less doing at a higher rate.

—The receipts from the British income tax are considered quite extraordinary. Ten years ago it was estimated that a penny of this tax was equal to a million sterling. Last year Mr. Gladstone estimated it at £1,300,000, but last year a four-penny income tax produced no less than £5,500,000. In other words, the produce of a penny has risen to nearly £1,400,000.

—The cotton crop of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, from whence the fine and extra fine grades of the great staple have usually been obtained, will not reach, the present season, even with a late frost, over 18,000 or 20,000 bales. There is, indeed, very little present cultivation of those islands, and an early total disappearance of the former fancy qualities of cotton is looked for.

—On the market for American securities the last circular of Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co. says: "We have had a very inactive market in London for American securities since our last; the fluctuations have been unimportant, and closing prices vary but little from this day week. There were inquiries yesterday for Confederate Bonds, and the price was firm at 5½ to 6, apparently on the idea that the quarrel between the President and the Congress may result in something favorable to the Southern States and their creditors."

—Very little change has taken place in the value of money in the European cities. The following are the latest quotations in the leading cities: Paris, 3—3½; Vienna, 5—5½; Berlin, 5—5; Amsterdam, 5—6; Turin, 6—0; Brussels, 3—3½; Madrid, 9—0; Hamburg, 0—3½; St. Petersburg, 7—0; Frankfort, 4½—4.

—The return from the Bank of England for the week ending October 24 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,[illegible]	Inc.	£[illegible]
Public deposits	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Other deposits	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

On the other side of the account:

Gov't securities	£[illegible]	Dec.	£[illegible]
Other securities	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Notes unemployed	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]

The amount of notes in circulation is £[illegible], being a decrease of £[illegible]; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £[illegible], showing an increase of £[illegible], when compared with the preceding statement.

—The return of the Bank of France for the week ending October 25th is as follows: Increase—Bills, [illegible]; advances, 1,700,000f.; treasury balance, $4,500,000f. Decrease—Cash, 7,[illegible]; private accounts, 4,[illegible]; notes, 10,[illegible].

—The Philadelphia banks have made the following dividends, which we give, in comparison with those declared in May last.

[illegible]

—The official report showing the amount of imports into the Island of Cuba, during the years 1863, 1864, and 1865, has been published, and exhibits the following results:

Spain	$[illegible]
Mexico, Central and South America	9,747,013.11
United States	[illegible]
England	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]
Sweden and Norway	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
China	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]

By this statement it will be seen that the United States sell more of their merchandise in Cuba than Spain itself, which accounts in some measure [illegible]

[illegible] of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, for the week ending November 3, 1866:

Passengers	$[illegible]
Express, freight, mails, etc	[illegible]
Freight and live stock	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	$[illegible]
Increase	$ [illegible]

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, November 12, 1866, reported by Joseph M. Lyons & Co., Brokers, 26 South Clark street:

[illegible]

Market—First Board, weak. Second Board, steady.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, November 12, 1866.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

Saturday's Liverpool advices, telegraphed last night, quoted Provisions having a declining tendency, and Corn quiet at [illegible]—an advance of [illegible] on Friday's quotation. Five-Twenties closed at 69.

There was a large attendance on 'Change, and the leading Grain markets were firmer and higher prices were obtained.

There was a moderate inquiry for New Mess Pork for immediate delivery, and owing to the scant supply and the advance in Hogs, holders advanced their views $1.00@1.50 per barrel, with sales of [illegible] brls, in lots, at $21.00@24.50—closing with sellers at the inside figure. A round lot was offered at [illegible], seller December, without finding buyers. There was a large movement in Green Shoulders, with sales of [illegible] lbs at [illegible], and [illegible] tcs, rubbed in salt, at [illegible]. Lard was dull, with sales of [illegible] tcs at [illegible] for present delivery and 150 tcs at the same figure—seller January. White Grease sold to the extent of 40 pkgs at [illegible].

Whiskey was dull with sales of [illegible] brls Free at $2.[illegible]. A lot of 300 brls Bonded sold on Saturday evening at 34c.

Owing to the decline in New York, buyers of Flour demanded a similar concession here, which holders refused to grant, though at the close buyers took hold to a moderate extent, in view of the more favorable advices from the East. There was no change in values. About 3,700 barrels changed hands, at $14.15 for White Winters; $[illegible] for Red Winters; $[illegible] for Spring Extras, and $[illegible] for Spring Supers. Rye Flour sold at $7.00.

There was more animation in Wheat, and the market advanced [illegible], with sales of 108,000 bu at $[illegible] for No. 2, [illegible] for No. 1 Spring—the upper figure for favorite houses; $1.86@1.87 for No. 2 in R. I.; [illegible] for do in A. D. & Co.; $1.79@1.79½ for do in Central; $1.79@1.84½ for do in N. W. and N. S., and $1.40@1.50 for Rejected—closing at [illegible] for No. 1, and $1.84 for Regular No. 2.

Corn sold on the curbstone at an advance of [illegible], but subsequently, on 'Change, declined [illegible], though at the close it rallied [illegible]. We note sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2, and 75c for Rejected—closing with more sellers than buyers at [illegible] for No. 1. Ear Corn was 1c lower, with sales at 80c on track.

There was a moderate inquiry for Oats, and the market was without any very decided change, though closing a shade easier. Sales of 50,000 bu were made at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 in store—closing at 39½@40c for the latter.

Rye was in fair demand and the market was 1c better, with sales at 96c for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2. Nothing doing in Rejected.

There was a fair inquiry for No. 2 Barley and the market was a trifle higher, but Rejected was about 1c lower. Sales were made at [illegible] for No. 2 and [illegible] for Rejected—closing at [illegible].

Lake Freights were a shade higher, with engagements at 10@11c for Corn and 12c for Barley to Buffalo; 16½c for Corn to Oswego; 9c for Corn to Saginaw, and [illegible] for Wheat to Ogdensburgh.

The Grocery trade exhibits increased activity. Coffees are shaded ½c, and sugars ¼c to-day. Prices of other staples are firm and unchanged.

Metals and Tinners' Stock are active and firm. Iron and Steel continue in large demand and are firmly held at our quotations. Nails are [illegible] and firm. Pig Metal advanced $5.00 per ton in Pittsburgh a few days since.

Salt is steady, with sales of Domestic Fine at $[illegible], delivered.

Seeds are quiet, with Timothy selling at $[illegible] per ton.

Wool continues dull and almost entirely nominal.

Lumber by the cargo is in good request, and prices are fully maintained.

A telegram was received from Buffalo this morning, stating that a break had taken place in the Erie Canal, near Palmyra. It is stated that it will occupy five days to repair it. At this juncture such an accident is extremely unfortunate, as it will materially interfere with shipments to New York.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

BUFFALO, November 12.

Grain in store—Wheat, [illegible] bu; Corn, 361,000 bu; Oats, 106,000 bu. Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; Corn, 50,000 bu; Oats, 20,000 bu. Break in Canal at Palmyra, five days repair. Wheat entirely nominal. Corn [illegible]. Oats held at [illegible]. Freights—Nominal.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Flour 10@15c lower, at $[illegible]. Wheat [illegible] better, at $[illegible]. Corn better; salable at $1.28. Oats steady at 70c. Break in Erie Canal. Pork easier and dull at $25.00. Lard heavy at 14½c. Gold, 144⅛.

LATER.

Flour firmer and active at $[illegible]. Wheat firm. Corn better at $1.29½ afloat. Pork lower at $24.62½.

LATER.

In the afternoon Corn was quiet at [illegible] for No. 1 instore. Wheat was firmer and higher, at $2.07 for Regular No. 1, and $1.85 for No. 2 Spring. Provisions were extremely dull. Mess Pork was heavy, with free sellers but no buyers, at $24.00. Private despatches this afternoon from New York quoted Mess Pork at $24.25, and announced the failure of a prominent operator.

The market for Beef Cattle was exceedingly dull and inactive. There were 500 head in the sale pens, only 40 of which found purchasers. The market is nominal at a range of $4.00 for common to $7.00 for choice grades.

The Hog market was active, and most of the offerings were closed out early in the day at an advance of [illegible] on Saturday's rates.

Canadian Bottoms and the Coasting Trade.

Some time since, considerable discussion was excited in grain circles concerning a clearance which was given by the Collector of this port, to the Canadian schooner "Alpha," to proceed to Buffalo with a cargo of grain. Some parties maintained that the clearance could not be legally granted, while others were of the contrary opinion.

To-day a letter from Hon. W. B. Scates, Collector of this port, was read on 'Change, stating that hereafter, any Canadian bottom, owned wholly by citizens of the United States, can obtain a clearance at this port for any other port in the United States, upon the payment of $1.30 per ton. The following is the decision of the Treasury Department on the question:

An American or foreign built vessel owned in whole or in part by foreigners, is not a vessel of the United States that can be "entitled to privileges" as such, and she cannot be registered, enrolled and licensed, and, if not documented as a foreign vessel, must enter and clear at every port, and pay foreign dues and fees as an alien vessel; such vessels cannot engage in the coasting trade save under penalty of forfeiture.

A vessel wholly owned by citizens of the United States, not registered, nor enrolled and licensed, may carry on the coasting trade—that is, a trade not foreign, but from a port in one State to a port in another—yet her cargo must consist wholly of domestic goods, other than distilled spirits, and she must, also pay alien tonnage duty and light-money at every entry—she being required to enter and clear at every port at which she may take or discharge a cargo, as a consequence of being without marine papers.

A foreign built vessel, owned wholly by citizens of the United States, may engage in the coasting trade under disadvantages similar to those of home vessels without marine papers, by virtue of a certified "bill of sale," whereby she will be protected as American property and may go to a foreign port, but should she return, in ballast, she must pay alien tonnage duty, and if with cargo she will be forfeited. Such vessels will also be excluded from the privileges extended to vessels properly trading within the proviso, and under like penalties.

The New Cotton Crop.

Neill Bros. & Co., in their Cotton Circular of November 8, report a more favorable tenor to the information with regard to the condition of the crop in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. Instead of the general estimate of 1,500,000 bales it is thought that owing to the very favorable weather during the month of October, there is no danger of the yield being less than 1,800,000 bales, and with a good share from the Red River and [illegible]

As to the trade in cotton, the report says:

[illegible]

The Western Railroad of Massachusetts.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—November 10.

There is an improvement to note in the demand for [illegible] oil, and the market is dull and weak, with a tendency to still lower rates. We now quote [illegible] for November delivery, and [illegible] for December. [illegible]

The Maine Lumber Business.

The lumbering business in Maine for the past season, especially that of the Penobscot and Aroostook valleys—has been very prosperous. [illegible]

Provisions in Baltimore—November 9.

Bacon continues fairly active and steady, but other varieties of hog product sell slowly. [illegible]

Seeds in Baltimore—November 9.

Clover comes forward slowly and is maintained at $[illegible] for good to choice samples. Timothy we quote at $[illegible], and flaxseed at $[illegible].

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, November 12.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]

A large fleet of vessels with cargoes of lumber were on the market to-day. The demand was good, especially for the better qualities and prices were fully maintained. About half the fleet was left unsold this evening. Sales reported were: Brig Samuel Hale, from Oconto, 160 m Norway boards and strips at $21.50, lath at $4.25; cargo schr Rosa Bell, from Muskegon, 120 m mixed at $21.50; cargo schr John Weber, from Grand Traverse, 180 m, mostly strips, at $21.50; cargo schr Stampede, from Grand Traverse, [illegible] m, mostly strips, at $21.50; cargo schr J. Cochran, from Grand Traverse, 200 m, mostly strips, at $21.50; cargo scow Sea Star, from Grand Marais Pier, 80 m mixed mill run at $17.50; cargo schr G. B. Roberts, from Clay Banks, Wis., 18 m at $15.00 for culls, $18.00 for common, and $[illegible] for three upper qualities of clear, 225 m shingles at $4.50 for "A" sawed and $2.50 for No. 1, [illegible] cedar posts at 14c each; cargo schr [illegible], from Manistee, [illegible] joists and scantling at $17.50; cargo schr Gazelle, from Manistee, 80 m joist, scantling and short timber at $17.50; cargo schr Challenge, from Pere Marquette, 70 m from select logs, cull at $13.00, common at $19.00, uppers at $47.00.

In the yards trade is fairly active and prices are steady and firm at the following quotations:

[illegible]

SHINGLE STANDARD.

Thickness—Five Shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

Width—Twenty inches.

Course—Twenty-five.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

BEEF CATTLE—We generally expect to record Monday as a quiet day at the yards, but a market so generally dull as the one just closed we have not had occasion to chronicle for many weeks. There was but little stock of any description on sale, and with a very meagre attendance of buyers transactions were unusually limited. Aside from a few small lots taken for city slaughter, there was nothing accomplished in the way of sales. The few sales made do not indicate any change in values, and we quote the market dull and nominal at Saturday's rates.

HOGS—The weather was favorable for operations, and with about [illegible] head in the sale pens, and with a fair attendance of both shippers and packers, trade opened brisk for this day in the week, and most of the offerings were disposed of early in the day, at an advance of 10@15c on the closing rates of last week. Sales embrace [illegible] head at prices ranging from $5.75@6.25 for inferior to common lots, and $6.50@7.25 for good to choice Hogs averaging from 200 to 250 lbs, and upward. These were taken chiefly by packers. Several car loads went into the hands of shippers for the New York and Boston markets, and about [illegible] head were taken by Milwaukee buyers.

The advance which was established to-day is not considered permanent, but is generally regarded as the result of a "bull" movement on the part of buyers to influence heavy shipments from the country, when, under the excessive arrivals, they hope to force prices down to a much lower range. Drovers should not be misled by this "nice little game." The market closed quiet, with nearly all sold. We note the following sales:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are made on a basis of in store unless otherwise expressed.

MONDAY EVENING, November 12, 1866.

FREIGHTS—RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following is the joint tariff on the Eastern roads:

[illegible]

LAKE FREIGHTS—Market firm. Engagements were: To BUFFALO—Schooner John Thursby, Mary Morris, and Acorn, brig Banner, and bark Great West, Corn at 11c; schooner Sky Lark, Corn at 10c; propeller Queen of the Lakes, Barley at 12c; schooner Marion Egan, Wheat from Milwaukee at 11c. To OSWEGO—Schooner David Morris, Corn at 16½c. To OGDENSBURGH—Schooner S. Hodgson, Wheat from Milwaukee at 20c. To SAGINAW—Schooner George Steel, Corn at 9c.

FLOUR—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

CORN—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. [illegible]

ASHES—Scarce and in good request at $8.00 for pots.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $4.[illegible] for round lots [illegible] in the retail way.

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

CHEESE—There is a steady demand for the better qualities [illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

[illegible]

HAY—Trade is fairly active and prices are firm and unchanged. We repeat our list:

[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—Is steady and firm. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues good, and prices are fully sustained at the following figures:

[illegible]

NAILS—Are in good demand, with fair sales in [illegible]

OILS—The market is moderately active at Saturday's rates. Lard Oil is a little weak and unsettled. We have no change in our quotations:

[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Is in good demand at our quotations:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received, [illegible]. Mess Pork—Scarce for present delivery, and [illegible]. Green Meats—[illegible]. Lard—[illegible].

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—Domestic Chickens [illegible]

SALT—Received, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible] brls. Market steady. Sales were: 1,000 brls Domestic Fine, at $[illegible] delivered. We quote the range of prices as follows:

[illegible]

SEEDS—Received [illegible] lbs; shipped, [illegible] lbs. Timothy Seed—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—There is an improved demand and the market is steady and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

SUGARS—With a concession of ¼c on all grades [illegible] We now quote:

[illegible]

SYRUPS—Trade is good, and prices are steady at the following quotations:

[illegible]

TALLOW—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. Market dull at 10½c for Country. City is nominal at 11@11½c.

TEA—There is a good demand and the market is buoyant and strong at our quotations, as follows:

[illegible]

TOBACCO—Trade is quiet, though [illegible]. We repeat our list:

[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........November 12.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

DAMAGED.—The bark Arabia, of Montreal, Captain Golden, arrived here yesterday morning, minus her mizzen mast and main gaff, which were carried away in a gale about eight days since. She was laden with 800 tons pig iron from Kingston.

WATER LOGGED.—The tug Daisy Lee, of Racine, made this port yesterday morning, having in tow the schooner J. Wagler, laden with a cargo of lumber for this city.

DISABLED.—The propeller Sun, Captain Jones, reports having passed, on her upward passage, the tug Mayflower, of Detroit, having in tow a schooner which was dismasted and otherwise damaged. As the propeller was some distance from the schooner, the name of the latter could not be seen.

CAPSIZED.—The schooner William Jones, bound for Chicago with a cargo of lumber, became waterlogged when within about forty miles of this city, and capsized. The crew were saved by getting aboard the schooner Toledo, which was near at hand. The tug Crawford left yesterday to go to the schooner William Jones.

PROPELLER ALLEGHANY.—By a telegram received yesterday by Captain Crawford, we learn that this steamer is at [illegible] with a steam pump to her assistance.

DISMASTED.—The schooner Tricolor, of South Haven, which departed Sunday morning for the latter city with a cargo of sundries, when about ten miles from the harbor became dismasted. The tug Andrew Miller was despatched to her assistance and towed her to this port. She is at the Mechanics' dry dock undergoing repairs.

NEW VESSEL.—The fore and aft schooner Jane Ralston arrived here Sunday from Saginaw, with [illegible] barrels of salt. She was built this summer at Gibraltar, at a cost of $35,000 for Messrs. Campbell and [illegible], of the latter city. Her dimensions are as follows: 127 feet over all; depth of hold, 11 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet, and is [illegible] tons burthen, new measurement.

PORT BURWELL HARBOR.—Mariners and others navigating the lakes are informed by circular recently issued, that this harbor is closed for the season and until further notice. The tolls have been taken off and the light removed. It is much to be regretted that such an important point of refuge, about midway distant on Lake Erie, should be thus suffered to go to ruin and decay.—*Detroit Tribune.*

STEAMER SOLD.—The propeller Skylark, which has been plying between Saginaw and Alpena for the past two seasons, has been sold to Mr. Stevens, of Chicago, and will be transferred to the Chicago and St. Joseph line.

SCHOONER GOLDEN HARVEST.—This schooner is to be rebuilt at Milwaukee, during the coming winter, at the ship yard of Ellsworth & Davidson. Her repairs together with new outfit will cost in the neighborhood of $12,000. The Golden Harvest is owned by Houghton & Co., of Milwaukee.

RECONSTRUCTED.—The Detroit *Tribune* says the hull of the steamer J. P. Ward, which not long since was dismantled, has quite recently been converted into a fore-and-aft schooner. She has been thoroughly refastened and fitted out. She is intended for the lumber trade.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SAILOR.—Mr. Harry Crow, well-known on the lakes and rivers, died suddenly in this city yesterday noon. The deceased was, during the early part of the season, first officer of the steamer Philo Parsons, and subsequently occupied the same position on board the steamer City of Sandusky. Quite recently he was appointed first mate on board the tug Winslow, which he held up to the time of his death. He was enjoying his usual health the evening previous to his decease.—*Detroit Tribune.*

SCHOONER ADIRONDAC.—This vessel which was recently dismasted on Lake Huron, and found refuge at Saugeen, arrived at Detroit Friday morning.

The arrivals for the past forty-eight hours as reported at the Custom House, number sixty-three, including one steamer, seven propellers, seventeen barks, four brigs, and thirty-four schooners. The clearances numbered thirteen vessels of all descriptions.

VESSELS PASSING THE WELLAND CANAL.—Bound eastward on the 9th inst., schooners Tom Simms, and Shepard.

PORT OF BUFFALO.—The schooners L. G. Andrews, and Minnie Williams, arrived on the 9th. The following cleared, propellers Congress, Winslow, Mohawk, Portsmouth; barks, Lottie Wolf, Chicago Board of Trade, E. H. Cotton, Lafrinier, Unadilla, brig Sailor Boy, schooners Monitor and Arcturus.

Railroads.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom'd'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

UNION STOCK YARD TIME TABLE.

[illegible]

Watches.

GREAT WATCH SALE

ON THE POPULAR ONE-PRICE PLAN.

Giving Every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the Low Price of Ten Dollars!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And Not to be Paid for Unless Perfectly Satisfactory!

[illegible]

THE UNION WATCH COMPANY, 149 Broadway, New York City, [illegible]

No Lottery, but a straightforward, legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious.

[illegible] J. HICKLING & CO. [illegible]

Lectures.

FRENCH LECTURES.

MADAME [illegible]

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. James,

Noted throughout the United States, as the most successful Practitioner in the treatment and cure of Secret Diseases, can be consulted at his office [illegible] Randolph.

Chronic, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and all diseases of a contagious venereal character, radically and permanently cured, without the use of mercury or other poisonous drugs.

Spermatorrhea, caused by secret errors, or excesses, &c., treated infallibly, and full strength of body and mind restored.

THE MONITOR, by Dr. James, gives full information upon the subject of Secret Diseases, and should be read by every one. Females will learn from it how to cure [illegible] complaints peculiar to the sex. Price of book 25 cents. Address Dr. James, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. Bigelow,

Having the confidence of the public and the medical faculty at large, is the most reliable physician in the city for chronic, nervous and sexual diseases. Call at his office, 170 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe. [illegible] Consultation free. P. O. Box 134. His guide to health, published monthly, sent free to any address.

The Glory of Man is Strength.

Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Dr. Thomson,

Proprietor of the Medical and Surgical Institute, 178 South Clark st., [illegible] Spermatorrhea and Impotence treated with the happiest results. Particulars of the Institute and the Guide mailed free to any address. Post Office Box 776, Chicago, Illinois.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, Consumption, Insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address, with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6456, Chicago, Ill.

Shattered Constitutions

Restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Congress, Empire, and Columbian Spring Waters.

Messrs. SMITH & DWYER, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, [illegible] the Waters in [illegible] supply fresh from the Springs.

For sale at New York prices.

Hotchkiss' Sons, Proprietors, Saratoga Springs, and 94 Beekman-st., New York.

Take No More Unpleasant

And unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash.

Your Destiny—Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in life clearly revealed by DR. RAPHAEL. He wins the affections of the opposite sex, he guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at 212 East Madison-st. (up-stairs) between Wells and Franklin-sts. Consultation one dollar.

Manhood and Youthful Vigor are

regained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Dr. Whistler,

164 Clark-st., cures all private diseases without mercury or poisonous drugs, so much to be dreaded. Those afflicted with self-abuse, impotency, will receive prompt cure. Send 25 cents for guide to health. P. O. Box 2294. Office hours from 8 in the morning till 8 in the evening. Consultations free of charge.

For Non-Retention

Or incontinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine, WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLE FLEURS, restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Enfeebled and Delicate

Constitutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

Miscellaneous.

THE ELASTIC.—Don't throw away money on doubtful Patents, but buy territory for

The Elastic,

The Neatest, Lightest and Most Perfect Broom ever Made.

Some desirable territory yet for sale.

C. E. WINGATE,

155 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.—Burl. & Mo. Riv. R. R.

Proposals for the grading, bridging, tieing, and the laying of track of [illegible] miles of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, west from Ottumwa, will be received by me, from this date till [illegible] Profiles, plans and specifications can be inspected during that time at my office, in this city.

T. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer.

Burlington, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.

[illegible] CHEAPER, QUICKER and BETTER than in any other way. [illegible]

W. C. ALBERGER,

Care J. L. Alberger & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

[Copy.]

[illegible]

EZRA TAYLOR,

Provision Inspector, Chicago Board of Trade and Packers' Association.

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS.

I am now manufacturing a large

FANNING MILL,

Suited for warehouse men and grain buyers. [illegible]

Peru, Ill., Oct. [illegible], 1866. E. LEAVITT.

PINGS & PINNER, IMPORTERS

and Sole Agents for the

"ALEXANDER KID GLOVES,"

438 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

JUST RETURNED FROM EUROPE

CELEBRATED GIPSY WOMAN.

If you wish to know the knowledge of your past and future life, [illegible] Residence 370 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts.

VESSEL OWNERS AND CAPTAINS OF VESSELS will take notice that

4,000 Cords of Choice Hard Wood,

Beech and Maple, are ready for sale at Lintz Pier, nine miles north of Sheboygan, Wisconsin. There are 11 feet of water at the pier.

Lintz Pier, Oct. [illegible], 1866. HENRY GEHRK.

Business Cards.

COMMISSION HOUSE OF

REDMOND & CO.,

(Successors to J. M. REDMOND & SON, Chicago, Ill.) Quick sales, prompt returns and full information to all markets. Sell on consignment, Grain, Dressed Hogs, Flour, Seeds, Provisions and Produce. Correspondence solicited.

H. UNDERWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, Tallow, Grain, Flour, Seeds, &c., &c.

Advances made on consignments for sale here, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis. Produce held on margins.

In store and for sale, in any quantities—Beef, Pork, Hams, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c.

Office, 121 Dearborn-st. Store, 83 Market-st., corner of [illegible] Chicago.

[illegible] Chicago; [illegible] Boston; Crocker, Wood & Co., New York; T. A. Lewis [illegible] Philadelphia.

GEST, HATTEN & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

No. 50 McGaa-st.,

(Between F and G-sts.) DENVER, COLORADO.

Medical.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from KIDNEY DISEASE, GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHEA, &c., When

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Will cure you permanently.

Ladies Should Use It.

Price only One Dollar. Sold by E. SCOVIL, Agent for Chicago and vicinity.

Physiognomy.

"THE FACE—THE MIND."

PROF. JAMES WALKER,

THE PHYSIOGNOMIST,

Gives Descriptions of Character and Business Capacities each afternoon and evening at his offices 309 Washington-st. Tuition in Physiognomy and Phrenology. Diseases to which you are liable, self-culture, Health.

Educational.

GRAHAM SEMINARY,

338 Michigan-av., near Park-row.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

The Winter Term of "Graham Seminary" will commence MONDAY, Nov. [illegible] [illegible] Vocal Music. [illegible]

Musical.

MUSICAL.—A lady recently from New York City, of fine musical attainments is prepared to take a number of Musical scholars,

EITHER VOCAL OR INSTRUMENTAL.

The very best of references given as to ability. Address "ALTO," Box 3770.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

Gold Medal Sewing Machines

In every City and County in the Union. The best [illegible] in the world. Address A. F. JOHNSON & CO., 334 Washington-st., Boston.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

BOSTON.

The favorite Boston Hotel, the largest in New England, offers unsurpassed accommodations to the traveling public. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Wanted Agents.

AGENTS WANTED—In every county, [illegible]

City Notices.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE,

Room No. 14, October 24th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that the warrants issued [illegible] 1866, for the collection of the [illegible] taxes on the real estate situated in the city of Chicago, for the municipal year 1866, have been placed [illegible]

All persons interested are requested to make immediate payment thereof at my office. In default of such payment the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable for the payment thereof.

All taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of January will be collected, with ten per cent. in addition, as required by law.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

N. B.—Parties wishing to ascertain the amount of their taxes, or to have them listed, will please hand in the description of their property before the first day of [illegible]

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE,

Room No. 14, Chicago, Oct. 30th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to wit:

Warrant No. 337, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the reconstruction of a sidewalk on the west side of [illegible] avenue.

Warrant No. 338, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for reconstructing sidewalk on the south side of [illegible]

Warrant No. 339, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for constructing sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-fourth street.

Warrant No. 340, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for constructing sidewalk on the south side of [illegible]

Warrant No. 341, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for sidewalk reconstructed on the west side of Indiana avenue.

Warrant No. 342, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for constructing sidewalk on the east side of [illegible] between Twenty-sixth street and Twenty-[illegible]

Warrant No. 343, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for reconstructing sidewalk on the west side of Wabash avenue.

Warrant No. 344, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for reconstructing sidewalk on the west side of [illegible] street and on the south side of Monroe street.

All persons interested in said special assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office. In default of such payment the said assessments will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, [illegible]

[illegible]

Warrant No. [illegible], South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for reconstructing sidewalk on the east side of Clark street.

Warrant No. 337, South—Dated Oct. 29th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for reconstructing sidewalk on the north side of Twenty-first street.

[illegible]

All persons interested in said special assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office. In default of such payment the said assessments will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

CITY COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ROOM No. 14, COURT HOUSE, CHICAGO, Oct. [illegible], 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that a Warrant, dated [illegible], has been placed in my hands for the collection of water rents [illegible] and on the lots or parcels of land therein described [illegible] ending May 1st, 1867.

All persons [illegible]

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County—ss.

CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, Room No. 14, Nov. 9th, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to wit:

Warrant No. 21, West—Dated Nov. 8th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for constructing a sidewalk on the south side of [illegible]

Warrant No. 22, North—Dated Nov. 8th, 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for filling, curbing and paving North Wells street from the river to Kinzie street, and for building an iron [illegible] North Wells street at North Water street.

All persons interested in said special assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office. In default of such payment the said assessments will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable thereto.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

AN ORDINANCE amending the Ordinance for sidewalks and defining their width.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of Chapter XLIII. of the Revised City Ordinances, be and is hereby so amended that the width of sidewalks on streets fifty feet and under sixty feet in width, shall be ten feet in place of twelve feet, as specified in said section, [illegible]

Passed October 4th, 1866.

Approved October 5th, 1866.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

Government Sales.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

[illegible]

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale, cash. T. G. BAYLOR, Capt. of Ord. and Bvt Col. U. S. A., Commdg.

Legal.

WHEREAS, Samuel J. Walker, of the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, by his [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING THE DRIVES AND WALKS OF LINCOLN PARK.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, Nov. 5th, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 12 m. Tuesday, November [illegible], for constructing the Drives and Walks of Lincoln Park, according to plans and specifications on file at said office.

[illegible]

The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with this notice. [illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,

Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, Engineer's Office, Chicago, Nov. 12th, 1866.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until Nov. [illegible], 1866, for [illegible] the Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Timber."

MAX HJORTSBERG, Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible], 1866.

[illegible]

"Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Magic Ruffle.

WASHES WELL! WEARS WELL

The Genuine Magic Ruffle!

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1866.

THE CITY.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The semi-annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Methodist Church Block.

BLANKETS AT AUCTION.—Butters & Co. will sell fifteen hundred white and grey blankets at auction to-morrow (Wednesday) at twelve o'clock, at their salesrooms on Randolph street.

EMPLOYMENT.—All persons who can furnish employment of any kind for men or boys, are requested to apply at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Methodist Church Block, where numbers are applying daily for work.

ANOTHER MAIL FOR THE EAST.—Postmaster Samuel Hoard, Esq., announces that hereafter a third mail will be despatched from this city for New York and Boston, closing at 8:15 p. m., Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

CURLING CLUB.—A meeting of the Chicago Curling Club, for the purpose of electing officers, will be held at the rooms of the Caledonian Club at 8 o'clock this evening. The Club have recently received from Canada a new set of curling stones.

THE LAKE TUNNEL was within 157 feet of being finished yesterday morning. The work is proceeding rather more slowly than usual on account of the presence of numerous sand pockets in the way of completion. It will probably be about two weeks yet ere this great bore will be perfect.

NO LICENSE.—Messrs. Fonath & Devose, mustard manufacturers, at No. 274 Milwaukee avenue, were yesterday before Mr. Commissioner Hoyne, charged with violation of the Internal Revenue act, in not taking out a proper license. Their case was continued until this d[illegible]

STEALING A HORSE AND BUGGY.—Mr. Joseph Bull left a horse and carriage hitched for a few minutes in front of No. 107 Madison street, yesterday morning, while he went up stairs to attend to some business [illegible] returned the [illegible] heard from.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—James Parton, Esq., now in this city, visited the High School and Haven School yesterday, in company of Superintendent Pickard and Inspectors Clarke and Bretano. Mr. Parton expressed himself as highly gratified with all he saw and heard; he said he had spent some time in examining the workings of the New York schools, and had not seen anything superior, if equal, to the schools of Chicago.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS GIVEN AWAY.—The attention of schools is directed to the last number of the *Little Corporal*, and the offer therein contained. The directions, if followed, will enable them to obtain a fine parlor organ or melodeon free. A copy of the paper will be sent free on receipt of ten cents by Alfred L. Sewell, publisher of the *Little Corporal*, No. 128 Lake street, Chicago.

[illegible]

FURS, &c.—LASAK & MORRIS.—The attention of our readers is again called to the very superior stock of ladies' furs, consisting of Sable, Ermine, Mink, Siberian Squirrel, Astrakan, Crimean Muskrat, Brown Coney, &c., in all shapes and sizes, for sale by Lasak & Morris, No. 107 Randolph street. They have also an extensive stock of Buffalo robes, sleigh robes of different kinds, railway rugs, hats, caps and collars of fur and other materials. These and other goods in their line they are offering for sale at very low prices. Persons wishing to purchase such articles will do well to give them a call.

ARREST OF KEEPERS OF DISORDERLY HOUSES.—Yesterday the Grand Jury found indictments against a number of the keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame in the city, and bench warrants were issued for their arrest. Captain Hickey, of the First Police Precinct, at the request of Sheriff Nelson, assembled a portion of the police force under his control and made a raid last night upon the houses kept by the parties named in the indictments. About thirty-five houses were visited, chiefly those infamous dens located on Clark, Van Buren, Jackson and Wells streets, and the keepers marched to the County Jail, where they will remain, unless admitted to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

"HOW IT MARCHES."—McVicker & Myers announce that to-day they will pull down the "middle wall of partition" which has hitherto railed off in their theatre the colored attendants from their white brethren. And that is the way in which the world moves. Colonel Wood has not yet decided what he will do in the case. He will take time to consider. He has been more "conservative" than McVicker, not allowing a "nigger" to attend the evening performances in the Museum, though admitting darkey characters on the stage. Verily the *Times* change. What next? The chances are that ere a week be gone the theatres will admit the "colored persons" free, and that within a month they will be offering premiums for their attendance. If the Democracy has not been beaten we would like somebody to tell us what a dead beat is.

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

An Acting Mayor Appointed—Sixteenth Ward Alderman—Corpses in the Cemetery Vaults—The Right to Close the Bridges—Abatement of Taxes.

POLICE UNIFORMS—PAY OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. Present—Aldermen Knickerbocker, Carter, Wicker, Barrett, Wilmarth, Calkins, Finnucan, Hatch, Moore, Schuler, Frisbie, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Holden, Russell, Ackhoff, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Franzen, Rah, Shackford, Lawson and Clark—a quorum.

ACTING MAYOR.

On motion of Alderman Clark the Council proceeded to ballot, the Mayor being absent, for an Acting Mayor, Alderman Woodard being the nominee.

The ballot being taken, resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.........20
Necessary to a choice..........11
By which Alderman Woodard received......15
Alderman Holden..........3
Alderman Barrett..........1
Alderman Shackford..........1

Alderman Woodard being declared duly elected, took an oath of office as "Acting Mayor."

SIXTEENTH WARD ALDERMAN.

Alderman Clark moved to suspend the rules to canvass the vote cast upon the election of an Alderman in the Sixteenth Ward.

The motion prevailed, and on further motion of Alderman Clark, the President appointed Aldermen Lawson, Calkins and Barrett to make the canvass.

The committee reported the votes as follows:

For M. O'Sullivan..........628
For J. H. Thom..........318

Majority for O'Sullivan..........310

On motion of Alderman Clark Michael O'Sullivan was declared duly elected.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS.

Ald. Shackford, from the Committee on Streets and Alleys, North Division, reported, on the petition of two undertakers of the city, not to grant the prayer of their petition, by allowing them to use the vaults now owned by them for the deposit of corpses. The committee presented an ordinance in effect, that hereafter it shall be unlawful to bury or deposit in any vault any bodies or body in the City or Catholic cemeteries [illegible] there to be a fine of $100 for each and every violation.

The ordinance was laid over, but a quibble being raised as to the right to present it at this meeting, it was withdrawn.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Ald. Wicker presented an ordinance authorizing the Young Men's Christian Association to construct the sidewalk in front of their new building nine feet wide at the grade, with a five feet platform.

Ald. Talcott opposed action upon the measure and it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

HALSTED STREET.

A remonstrance was presented, of property owners against the projected improvement, by block pavement, of South Halsted street, the assessment roll for which was confirmed at the meeting of October 22d.

DANGEROUS BUILDING.

A communication was received from the owner of the building No. 213 State street, in relation to the complaint that his building is in a dangerous condition. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] committee report orders: first, that the Board of Police Commissioners be authorized to procure suitable and necessary police uniforms for all the members of the force, the cost of each uniform not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and the number of uniforms not to exceed 215. The second order gives an additional sum of forty dollars to each of the assistant Health officers, making their pay for the months of August, September and October $100 each. A third order authorizes the payment of the money by the Comptroller. The orders passed.

The Council then adjourned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The Manslaughter of a Confidence Man Sought to be Avenged—The Way of the Transgressor—Three Shots and not Fatal.

A shooting affray, not involving any fatal consequences, but of a somewhat remarkable character from the circumstances which led to it, occurred about five o'clock, yesterday afternoon, on Clark street, between Lake and South Water streets. The victim is the notorious "Jerry Welch," who turned up rather unexpectedly here about a week ago, after a lengthened sojourn in the State's Prison, where he was sent to expiate the crime of shooting a confidence man named Collins. The would-be assassin is known by the name of Johnnie Supple, a well-known confidence man, who was the guide, companion and familiar friend of the murdered Collins. And thereby hangs a tale. Welch, having escaped the gallows, much to the disappointment of a large number of the confidence fraternity, his return to the scene of his former exploits has been eagerly watched by certain members of the old gang, who apparently determined to cut him off, if not by fair means, then by foul. A good opportunity presented itself yesterday afternoon. Jerry, who had long been in a very infirm state of health, was recommended, as he says, by his physician to use a little wine—a kind of medicine to which the patient, even when in good health, was rather partial—and he dropped into the St. Charles saloon, on Clark street, to act upon the advice. While he was standing at the bar, Supple, who had doubtless been watching his movements all day, suddenly [illegible]

[illegible] drawn by a [illegible] seemed to be [illegible] he continued to serve his full term in the State Prison, and when he returned a week ago to Chicago his appearance, although far from indicating a robust state of health, did not predict a speedy dissolution.

He might have taken a wiser step than to come back to Chicago, where he could scarcely expect to meet with any one but his enemies. The confidence men had not forgotten their ancient grudge against him, and there was more than one apparently ready to execute the sentence of death upon the unfortunate Jerry. Supple had been a boon friend of Collins, had been on many an expedition with him, and had assisted him to pass a bogus check a thousand times. He, among others, had nursed his wrath for two years, and had resolved on vengeance. He made a bold attempt to carry out his design yesterday, but fortunately, or unfortunately, did not succeed. When confronted with his intended victim yesterday at the Central Station, he bestowed a glance at the latter which sufficiently betrayed his vexation at the failure, and his determination to complete what he had begun at a more convenient opportunity. Supple is well known to the police in this city as an expert operator, and has been in the business for a number of years. He will be brought before the Police Court to-day for examination.

POLICE ITEMS.

Drunks and Disorderlies—Offences Against Municipal Law and Public Morality.

The Police Court yesterday was full of drunks and disorderlies, with a sprinkling of petty larcenies, but few cases of a serious character being presented. Many people are arrested and lodged in the police stations charged with being drunk, but it is very rarely the case that they are charged with disorderly conduct without being also drunk. Intoxicating drink is the basis of seven-eighths of the litigation before the Police Court.

Two men named Wagner keep a saloon at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Taylor street, and it has been growing from bad to worse in its reputation for some time past. The mildest form of dissipation in that resort when several were gathered together was noise, profanity and drunkenness. In one of their extreme carousals the hilarious company were arrested about eleven o'clock on Sunday night, two keepers and sixteen inmates of a disorderly house. Yesterday morning the keepers were fined $10 each and the inmates $5 each.

On Sunday morning, when thousands of people were wending their way to church, a brute named Smith, who resides at No. 179 West Indiana street, [illegible] daughter [illegible] of beating his step-daughter [illegible] was unable to leave her bed. The night before he had treated her in a similarly inhuman manner. His wife was away and no supper was ready. He is reported to have said that he would "shoot the G—— d—— ——" as he had been "troubled with her long enough." It appears that Smith is the lady's second husband, and it is alleged that he has attempted by alienate conduct and threats to get her to transfer to him her [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] commencing to end to please a travelling valise he had [illegible] He was arrested on Saturday by Officer Ellis, and yesterday afternoon was indicted before the Grand Jury. He has confessed to the theft, at different times, of $117, which includes one through ticket to Boston. It is believed that this is very far from being a full confession of his nefarious transactions.

THE METEORIC SHOWERS.

Observations Last Night at the Chicago University.

The fact that an unusual display of meteors, or "falling stars," might be looked for this year about the 13th of November, has been announced for some time, and awakened much interest in the general public as well as in professional and scientific men.

These singular phenomena have for centuries been noticed at this time of the year. History records an unusual display as far back as the year 902, when science had made but few steps toward an understanding of its causes and nature. Again it was especially noticed in 1202; again November 9th, 1533, in Europe and America. In the evening of November 12th, 1799, meteors appeared as numerous as the stars, and November 13th, 1831, as many as forty-eight were counted by an observer in five minutes. On the morning of November 13th, 1833, an immense number were visible throughout North America, it being estimated that two hundred thousand were seen at a single station. In fact, at this time in nearly every year unusual meteoric displays have been noted, but the most extraordinary numbers, Professor Loomis thinks, have appeared in cycles of about one-third of a century. It was estimated that during the present year a repetition of the great shower would take place.

These meteoric displays have always been a source of wonder and alarm to the ignorant, as they have been of curiosity and perplexity to the learned. The former have considered them as portents of disasters, war, pestilence, even the end of the world, and in many cases have suffered extreme terror at sight of the visitation. Science, however, has laid its hand on the mysteries of the heavens, and reduced even the motions of comets and meteors to fixed rules; and the reappearance of these fiery showers has been predicted and located as surely as that of an eclipse. Still authorities are divided as to the exact nature of the bodies which cause this display. Professor Olmsted, of New Haven, supposes them "to consist of combustible matter, because they are seen to take fire and burn in the atmosphere, and are known to be very light, because, although they fall toward the earth with immense velocity, few, if any, ever reach it, but are arrested by the air like a wad fired from a piece of artillery."

Another theory, apparently a wild one, is that these bodies are portions of the sun, thrown off [illegible]

Arago's theory, in which Professor Safford of the Chicago University coincides, is that each of these meteors is an independent, material body, revolving in its own orbit, and that the display is caused by the earth, at this time of the year, coming within the course of their revolutions. The dense bodies are thus attracted, perhaps, from their courses and thrown some upon the earth, where [illegible]

[illegible]

HUNGARIAN WINES.

A New Feature in the Wine Business in Chicago.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, November 13.

[illegible]

LATER NEW YORK MARKETS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, November 13.

BREADSTUFFS.

The break in the canal now reported, requiring 12 days to repair, was the principal cause of better feeling to-day, but wheat was about down to the export figure. Other grains closed dull.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed at $21.25 regular, with sellers.

LIVE HOGS.

[illegible] Receipts, fifty cars; declined to 7½c.

GROCERIES.

Sugar dull; fair to prime 11@11¾c. Coffee active; [illegible]

GRAIN STOCKS IN STORE.

Wheat, 225,000 bu; corn, 2,512,000 bu; oats, 1,680,500 bu; rye, 232,000 bu; barley, 1,[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Sales of Cattle at the National Yards, Yorkville.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Market.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[illegible]

Money and Stocks in New York.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

In this city, November 10th, S. AUGUSTUS WHITTIER, aged 3 years 1 month and 9 days, youngest son of Seth Whittier, of Boston, Mass.

Boston, Mass., and Bangor, Me., papers please copy.

Thou with brow that owns no sorrow,
With the eye that may not weep,
Point him to heaven's coming morrow,
Show him, it is well to sleep.

In this city, suddenly, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., MARY E., daughter of Mrs. M. A. Townsend, aged 19 years.

Funeral from her mother's residence, No. 201 Indiana street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1866,
And Every Evening During the week.

The wonderful Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes, the

BUISLAY FAMILY,

will appear in their beautiful acts, entitled the

SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.

The marvellous

NIAGARA LEAP!

Double e'chelle perilleuse.

THE HORIZONTAL BAR,

Charming Ballet, Beautiful Tableaux

AND

COMIC PANTOMIME.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½.

Brilliant success of the Great Artists,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Theatre crowded nightly. Everybody delighted. Mr. and Mrs. Williams in two new pieces.

ALL HALLOW EVE, or Snap-apple Night, and LATEST FROM NEW YORK. Songs! Dances! Mirth!

The performance will commence with a popular farce.

In rehearsal, Mrs. Williams' Great Comedy of AN HOUR IN SAVILLE, and the Romantic Drama of THE CONNIE SOOGAH. Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Williams' Matinee. Seats can be secured for the week. Friday, Mrs. Williams' Benefit.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor
Director of Amusements..........F. F. AIKEN
Stage Manager..........THOS. BARRY

Last night of the new Dramatic Romance, abounding in startling effects, thrilling tableaux and novel machinery, received by crowded houses with enthusiastic applause. On Tuesday evening, Nov. 13th, will be presented the beautiful Domestic Drama of

THE AVALANCHE; Or, UNDER THE SNOW.

To conclude with THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

Wednesday Afternoon, Grand Matinee. The Avalanche for the last time.

Friday, Benefit of Mr. C. A. McManus.

FAVORITE OF FORTUNE is in rehearsal.

VARIETY THEATRE.

C. M. CHADWICK, Proprietor.
G. H. BARTON, Manager.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

This evening will be played

THE BRAZILIAN APE.

Mons. GEO. H. MORRIS as..........JOCKO THE APE.

CLARA BURTON,
NELLIE TAYLOR,
ANNIE GIBBONS,
GUS LEE.

And a host of talent.

WASHINGTON HALL,

SMITH AND NIXON'S BUILDING,

On Washington-st., opposite

COURT HOUSE.

The above hall is sixty (60) feet square and on second floor, and well arranged for balls, parties, lectures and concerts. Can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at the rooms.

THE YANKEE ROBINSON

NEW ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

AND

COLISEUM,

Embracing the largest collection of living wild animals on this continent. Many are fresh from their native forests. Also, a Triple Troupe of Equestrians, second to none in America.

☞ Open MONDAY, November 5.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,

PALMER'S BLOCK.

44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST.

---

200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Also, 100 cases Chicago-made Boots, all warranted a No. 1 article.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

13 BALES WHITE BLANKETS,

AT AUCTION.

For account of whom it may concern.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, 44 and 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, November 14th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

THIRD LARGE FALL SALE OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 14 & 15, 1866,

At Butters' Salesrooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 & 46 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

SALESROOMS 47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST.,

Chicago, Ill.

Our personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture, at dwellings or at our Auction Rooms.

Parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to call on us.

Large Assortment of Superior Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Show Cases, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a large and elegant assortment of Rich and Medium Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, &c., including several fine Marble-top Chamber Suites and Parlor Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Mirrors, Show Cases, &c., with a quantity of Second-hand Furniture, &c.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

---

3 FINE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCHES, and one New Silver Hunting-Case American Waltham Watch, all in good order, also one Gold Ladies' Chain,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Nov. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 47 & 49 Dearborn-st.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE

CITY PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

I will sell without reserve, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, 60 Valuable Lots in Archer Addition to Chicago. This property is situate immediately south of Archer-road, fronting on Wentworth and Stewart-avs., and is among the most valuable property in that vicinity. The large improvements already made and being made, renders it the most desirable investment now to be made in Chicago.

The Lots will all be sold to the highest and best bidder, as they belong to a non-resident, who has determined to dispose of all his Chicago Real Estate.

Terms of sale, ⅓ cash, balance in one and two years; interest at 6 per cent per annum.

Title perfect. Abstract can be seen every 15 minutes for Archer-road. For further particulars inquire of

[illegible]

J. A. REYNOLDS, AUCTIONEER.

Groceries at Auction.

[illegible]

CANNED FRUIT, FLOUR, WOODEN WARE, [illegible]

J. A. REYNOLDS, Auct'r.

By J. R. CHAMBERS, AUCTIONEER.

A 1 FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

FOR SALE

AUCTION SALE OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

[illegible]

GREAT AUCTION SALE [illegible]

Machinery.

THE LANE & BODLEY

Portable Circular Saw Mills,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

[illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

[illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

[illegible]

Business Chances.

[illegible]

Boarding.

[illegible]

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

[illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

[illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

[illegible]

TRADES.

[illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

[illegible]

Employment Agencies.

[illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

[illegible]

Situations Wanted—Male.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

[illegible]

FEMALES.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

Lost and Found.

[illegible]

Pianos.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1866.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

[illegible] of Members of the Next General Assembly.

The following is a complete list of the members of the next General Assembly of [illegible] Republicans in roman; Democrats [illegible]

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible] Governor Fenton's majority in the State [illegible] York is now reported to be over 13,000.

[illegible] President's Washington evening organ [illegible] revolution in the event of Congress [illegible] the attempt to impeach Mr. Johnson.

[illegible] New York despatch states that the [illegible] great decline in provisions has resulted in [illegible] failure of two or three prominent parties engaged in that line in that city.

[illegible] official returns of Delaware give Gov. Saulsbury's majority as 1,212, and Congressman Nicholson's majority as 1,380. McClellan's majority in 1864 was only 612.

[illegible] estimated that twenty-two hundred [illegible] in Postmasters in the Northern and [illegible] States have occurred since the first of [illegible]

FROM EUROP

Rumored Tender of the Cro
Poland to Maximilian.

Napoleon Will Uphold the
poral Power of the Pop

FROM WASHINGT

Prominent Points in Se
tary McCulloch's Fort
coming Report.

Nullification Of General Gr
Famous New Orleans Ord

The President's Washington
gan Indulges in Revolutio
ary Language.

FROM CANADA

Little Progress Made in the
nian Trials Yesterday.

The Day Occupied in the Disc
of Points of Law.

FROM MEXICO

Incidents Attending Maximil
Abdication.

Bazaine Will Probably
clare himself Dictator

THE BALTIMORE POLICE C
MISSIONERS' IMBROGLI

The Habeas Corpus Case Decided
vor of the New Commissioners.

The Police Force Ordered to Re
to the New Board.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE
FALO & ERIE RAILROAD.

Four Persons Killed and Th
two Wounded.

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]